



Scunthorpe & Frodingham Urban District.

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

HEALTH

AND

SANITARY CONDITION

FOR THE YEAR 1935.

J. H. CLARKE, M.A., M.D., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SCUNTHORPE:
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1935.

Public Health Committee.

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Public Health Department.

OFFICERS:

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J. H. CLARKE, M.A., M.D., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.

**Chief Sanitary Inspector—*

JOSEPH GALLAGHER, C.R.S.I., M.I.P.C.

**Sanitary Inspectors—*

DAVID P. NASH, C.R.S.I., D.S.T.C.

G. A. WARD, C.R.S.I.

Pupil Sanitary Inspector—

REGINALD G. PASSEY.

Infectious Diseases Nurse—

Miss E. JONES, S.R.N. & R.F.N. (Cert. Midwife).

Clerks—

Miss M. F. PLUMTREE.

Miss P. POWER.

*Salaries contributed to under Public Health Acts or by Exchequer Grants.

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Public Health Department,

Scunthorpe,

May, ~~April~~, 1936.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee
of the Scunthorpe and Frodingham Urban District Council.**

Mr. Chairman, Lady, and Gentlemen,

I beg to present the following report upon the Health and Sanitary Conditions of your district for the year 1935.

This is the last annual report I shall have the privilege of presenting to you, having been appointed to another position.

The general health of the town has been well maintained during 1935. A high standard of domestic comfort and cleanliness generally prevails throughout the Urban District. A further gratifying decrease in the number of unemployed was recorded.

Scunthorpe and Frodingham compares well in its housing conditions with other industrial towns. Apart from a number of caravans scattered throughout the area, which are in process of being dealt with under the Housing Acts, there are no real slum properties in the district. On the other hand the general standard of housing in the area is a very high one.

During the year a total of 959 new houses, including 42 by the Council, was erected. 44 houses were erected with Guarantees under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1933. The policy of the Council with regard to town planning and density of new houses erected ensures reasonable aggregation of population in the district, which is likely to be of benefit to the Health of the District as a whole.

The vital statistics for 1935 continue to be satisfactory and compare favourably with those for the United Kingdom. A comparative summary of the more important rates will be found in Table 7 at the end of this report.

During my period of office the district has been free from serious outbreaks or epidemics of dangerous infectious diseases. On the whole the incidence of sickness in the public has been, I believe, on the low side. The health of children in the District has been maintained at a high standard as revealed by periodical medical inspections, and by the very high average attendance at all schools throughout the area.

During the six years I have acted as your Medical Officer of Health, many notable developments and extensions of the Public Health Services have been commenced or effected. The Lindsey County Council have provided a New Infectious Diseases Hospital, New Combined Clinic Premises with additional clinics for Ultra-Violet Ray Therapy, and for supervision of Heart Diseases in children, and Dentistry. They have also provided three large elementary schools of the open-air type, and a New Maternity Home which is to be inaugurated in April, 1936.

Notable extensions to the voluntary hospital services have also been effected by the Board of Management of the War Memorial Hospital.

During this period also the Urban District has seen the opening of the Public Baths, the inauguration of an active Tuberculosis Care Committee, the covering in of the Public Market, and the passing of the North Lindsey Water Act, which will be the means of providing the District with an important new source of water supply.

The conversion of Pail Closets to water carriage has been greatly accelerated so that, with a few exceptions, all pail closets have been abolished. Two modern public conveniences have been erected. A considerable amount of work has been undertaken under the Housing Acts of 1930 and 1935.

The Brumby Cemetery has been extended, and two important projects are now under weigh, viz., new works of Sewerage and Sewage Disposal to cost £148,000 and new Cattle Market and Public Abattoir.

The Urban District Council made an application to the Privy Council for a Charter of Incorporation as a Municipal Borough. At the subsequent Inquiry the Public Health Department took its full share in the submission of evidence in support of this project.

The problem of the prevention of the establishment of caravans, tents and sheds, the occupiers not being genuine itinerant caravan dwellers, is still with us. A measure of fundamental importance to the Public Health which awaits completion is the total abolition of surface wells for domestic use. There is still a number of such wells used for drinking purposes, chiefly in the South Ward, although the Public Health Department has used its influence, with success, to get some of these abolished.

Where an adequate supply of town's water is available, although it may be difficult and expensive to prove actual pollution, there seems no justification for owners constantly to endanger their health and that of their families by consuming shallow well water.

Adverting to the question of the improvement of the highways and gardens throughout the Urban District by the planting of trees and tall shrubs, I consider this policy is a good one providing the Health aspect of the question is not forgotten. In my opinion trees should never be planted in such positions that they will exclude health giving light and air from living rooms. The housewife and young children spend a considerable part of their time in the kitchen or living room, and if these rooms are constantly shaded by adjacent foliage, the house not only tends to take on a somewhat gloomy aspect, but, as light is destructive to microbes, may actually encourage and breed disease.

I wish again to thank my fellow officials, and particularly Mr. Gallagher and the Staff of the Public Health Department for the valuable assistance rendered in the compilation of this report.

I wish to record the valuable encouragement and support accorded to me during my term of office as Medical Officer of Health by Mr. Dowse, as chairman of the Public Health Committee for five years, and to Mr. Barnes and the Committee during 1935.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J. H. CLARKE.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area	acres	7,895
Population (Estimated mid-year 1935)		37,170
Number of Inhabited Houses (1921)		5,253
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1935)		9,671
Rateable Value, 1-4-35		£197,318
Sum represented by a penny rate, 31-3-35		£725

Population.

The Registrar-General's mid-year 1935 estimate of population has been used in the calculation of Rates for this Report.

Social Conditions.

No material alteration has taken place since these were reported upon in the Survey Report for 1925. The chief occupations of the inhabitants are those appertaining to iron-stone mining, the iron and steel industries, basic slag, and tar macadam production. With regard to the state of trade in this district the figures supplied by the Manager of the Scunthorpe Employment Exchange area show that the number of persons on the live Register at the end of January, 1935, was 1,209. At the end of December the figure was 873.

The Relieving Officer states that 1,200 persons resident in the Urban District received Relief for the year ending 31st December, 1935. There were 33 admissions to Brigg Public Assistance Institution. The total cost of Relief for the year in question was £5,647, against £5,087 for the corresponding period in the previous year.

Extracts from Vital Statistics for 1935.

Live Births	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate	711	368	343
Illegitimate	39	19	20
Stillbirths	23	12	11
Deaths	340	194	146
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ...			20.1
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			29.7
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population			9.1

Deaths from puerperal causes:

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal sepsis	4	5.17
Other puerperal causes	1	1.29
Total	5	6.46

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:

All infants per 1,000 live births	51
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	49.2
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ..	76.9
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	2

Tables 1 to 9 at the end of the Report give further details of Vital Statistics and various comparisons.

Births.

The number registered during 1935 was 750, against 591 in 1934. The births during the four quarters of the year were 189, 160, 204, and 197.

39 Illegitimate births were registered in 1935, against 26 in 1934. The Ward distribution is given in Table 3.

The birth rate (i.e., number of births per 1,000 of the population) was 20.1 for 1935, against 16.5 in 1934. The rate for England and Wales in 1935 was 14.7.

23 Stillbirths were registered during the year as compared with 29 in 1934. The number of stillbirths per 1,000 population was 0.61, against 0.62 for the whole country.

Deaths.

340 deaths were registered during 1935, against 320 during 1934. The death rate for 1935 was 9.1, and compares with a rate of 11.7 for England and Wales.

Tables 5 and 6 give further details of the classification of deaths.

The Percentage of Total Deaths occurring in Public Institutions was 32.1.

Causes of Death.

Table 5 gives an analysis of the causes of death registered during the year.

The following table compares the main causes with former years:—

Disease.	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Influenza	44	10	26	15	20	3	5
Heart Disease	39	47	49	55	72	70	69
Pneumonia	30	26	31	19	23	23	21
Cancer	29	33	34	36	36	38	34
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	23	17	30	21	24	26	18
Congenital Debility, etc.	17	18	27	23	33	30	21
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	16	18	18	7	23	16	20
Violence	14	12	10	18	13	15	21
Bronchitis	14	16	17	7	8	4	11

The Zymotic Diseases Death Rate, i.e. deaths from Smallpox (0), Measles (1), Scarlet Fever (0), Whooping Cough (0), Diphtheria (2), Diarrhoea (2), and Enteric Fever (0), a total of 5, was 0.13 per 1,000 population, against 0.14 in 1934, and 0.17 in 1933.

The Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate was 0.48 and the Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate was 0.21 per 1,000 population.

Infantile Mortality.

A total of 38 infants under one year of age died during 1935, against 36 in 1934 and 33 in 1933. The infant mortality rate (i.e. deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 live births) was 51.0, against 58.3 in 1934 and 59.6 in 1933.

Maternal Mortality.

Five deaths occurred during the year.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Hospitals provided or subsidized by the Local Authority or by the County Council.

A. (1) Fever.

The hospitals available are situated at Scunthorpe, Osgodby and Scartho. The last two are provided by other Authorities, and both are about thirty miles away.

The Brumby Fever Hospital, erected by the Lindsey County Council (who were constituted in 1921 as the Authority for the hospital treatment of Infectious Disease in your area), was opened in 1930.

(2) Smallpox.

Application was made during 1931 for the formation of a United District for controlling the Smallpox Hospital at Caistor. The Ministry of Health have by an Order dated April 1st, 1932, granted a Provisional Order for this purpose, which is cited as the "Lindsey and Lincoln Joint Smallpox Hospital Order, 1932." Under this Order the number of partners is increased to 26.

Your Council's share of establishment charges under the Joint Scheme amounted to £133 2s. 2d. for the year ended 31-3-1936, against £100 17s. 2d. for the previous year.

B. (1) Tuberculosis.

The Hospitals available for this area are referred to in the section of the Report dealing with the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

(2) Maternity. Scunthorpe Maternity Home.

The Maternity Home is provided and maintained by the Lindsey County Council. The Administrative Medical Superintendent is the Lady Assistant County Medical Officer, who is resident in Scunthorpe.

The following report on the working of the Home has been made for the year 1935:

Scunthorpe Maternity Home—1935.

There were 301 admissions during 1935 as compared with 261 during 1934. Many women who visited to book beds in the home had to be refused owing to insufficient accommodation. During 1935 all cases of miscarriage were admitted to other hospitals.

It is hoped that the new Maternity Home in Brumby Wood Lane will soon be ready for occupation.

Of the 301 admissions there were 274 confinements and these included 25 cases requiring operation.

There were 27 cases which required nursing and observation. These were discharged, and later re-admitted when in labour.

The average duration of stay per patient was 12.22 days.

Medical assistance was sought in emergency by the nursing staff on 62 occasions and the services of a consultant surgeon were required for 27 patients.

Two cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during the year. There were no cases of puerperal fever and no maternal deaths.

There was a mild outbreak of pemphigus neonatorum during the year. There were no cases of ophthalmia neonatorum.

There were 11 stillbirths and 5 infants died within 10 days of birth.

Of the 301 admissions, 244 were from Scunthorpe and 57 from outside the urban area.

A statement of costs for the financial year ended 31st March, 1935, showed that the nett cost per patient per week was £3 8s. 4d.

Other Institutional Provision.

Orthopædic Cases are sent when necessary by the Orthopædic Surgeon of the Lindsey County Council to Lincoln Hospital, etc.

Scunthorpe and District War Memorial Hospital. Buildings and Equipment.

Reference was made in my annual report for 1934 to the additional accommodation to be provided at this Hospital. The net result of the new extension and alterations has been to increase the accommodation of the hospital from 86 to 150 beds.

The Board of Management have also decided to purchase approximately 160 milligrammes of Radium at a cost of £1,000 for the treatment of cases of cancer.

STAFF. The additional bed accommodation and increased work of the hospital have necessitated the appointment of a third resident doctor.

During 1935, 1,905 new patients were admitted into the institution as compared with 1,446 in 1934. Of the 1,905 cases, 762 were males, 677 females and 466 children.

239 of these were accident cases, 1,449 Surgical and 215 Medical. Throughout the year the average number of beds occupied daily was 86.34 for the first nine months of the year and 110.99 for the remaining quarter.

The average length of stay in hospital per each In-patient was 17.86 days during 1935.

The following new patients attended the various Out-patients departments:—Out-patients and Casualties 1,181, Eye Department 449, Ear, Nose and Throat 322, Massage Department 359, Medical Department 249. 1,300 X-Ray examinations were performed. In addition 18 patients, for which responsibility for maintenance was accepted by the Hospital Authorities, were sent for treatment to other institutions.

I am indebted to Mr. A. E. Maw, the Secretary of the Hospital, for the above information.

Brigg Poor Law Institution. The Relieving Officer states that there are 200 beds at this Institution, of which 90 are Hospital beds (Men 38, Women 36, Children 16). Beds are available for Maternity cases as required. There are 2 beds for urgent accident cases. A New Operating Theatre, fully equipped, was opened during 1934.

Institutional Provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children—nil. When necessary, cases are admitted to the Brigg Infirmary. Expectant unmarried women are admitted to the Scunthorpe Maternity Home.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) **FOR INFECTIOUS CASES.** Removal is carried out by the Brumby Isolation Hospital Ambulance or by the Authorities of the Hospital to which the patients are sent.

(b) **FOR NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.** Most of the large Works have private ambulances for their accident cases. The St. John's Ambulance is ordinarily utilised. The Scunthorpe and Frodingham Urban District Council have paid for the installation of 3 telephones for drivers of the St. John's Ambulance and also pay the rental charges on these

telephones (viz. £16 10s. 0d. per annum). The Lindsey County Council has also provided a new ambulance to cover the Scunthorpe Police Area.

The ambulance services as outlined above are at present adequate to meet the needs of this area.

CLINICS FOR TREATMENT CENTRES.

Antenatal	}	Scunthorpe—Parkinson Avenue	Thursdays,	10—12 a.m.
		Scunthorpe—Maternity Home	Alternate Tuesdays,	11—12 a.m.
Maternity and Child Welfare	}	Scunthorpe—Parkinson Avenue	Mondays,	2—4 p.m.
		Ashby—Wesleyan Hall	Alternate Tuesdays,	2—4 p.m.
		Crosby—Parkinson Avenue	Thursdays,	2—4 p.m.
Mothercraft		Scunthorpe—Parkinson Avenue	Wednesdays,	3 p.m.
Minor Ailment	do.	do.	Daily,	9—12 a.m.
Ophthalmic	do.	do.	Wednesdays,	10 a.m.
Tuberculosis	do.	do.	{	Mondays, 2—4 p.m. Fridays, 2—4 p.m.
Ultra Violet Ray	do.	do.	Monday and Thursday, 10—12 a.m.	
Venereal Disease	do.	do.	{	Male: Tuesday and Thursday, 6 p.m. Female: Mondays, 10—12 a.m. Wednesdays, 2—4 p.m.
Orthopaedic	do.	do.	1st and 3rd Tuesday in each month, 2—4 p.m.	
Dental	do.	do.	By arrangement.	
Heart Diseases	do.	do.	By arrangement.	

All these Clinics are provided by the Lindsey County Council. No additional facilities have been provided during the year.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

The names of these officers are given on the front page. All are whole time officers.

Your Medical Officer of Health carries out the following duties for the Lindsey County Council:—

Medical Superintendent—Brumby Isolation Hospital.

Tuberculosis Officer.

Venereal Diseases Officer.

School Medical Officer.

Six Health Visitors employed by the County Council are stationed at Scunthorpe and carry out the Tuberculosis, School Medical and Child welfare visiting in Scunthorpe and the surrounding rural districts and assist at the various Clinics.

Two County Nurses carrying out orthopaedic and dental work are stationed in Scunthorpe.

The Infectious Diseases Nurse is also resident in Scunthorpe and assists at the Female Venereal Diseases Clinic.

Nursing in the Home.

General.

The General Nursing is carried out by three voluntary Nursing Associations. The following information has been supplied by the Secretaries of these Associations.

The Scunthorpe and Crosby Nursing Association employs a Superintendent and five District Nurses. During the year 868 cases were attended and a total number of 22,614 visits were paid.

The Brumby and Frodingham Nursing Association employs two District Nurses. During 1935, 7,928 visits were paid to 305 cases.

The Ashby Nursing Association employs two District Nurses. During 1935, 282 cases were attended and 5,532 visits were made.

Infectious Diseases.

The County and District Councils combine to provide an Infectious Diseases Nurse who carries out the supervision and any necessary home nursing of fever cases for the District Council and that of cases of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia and Ophthalmia Neonatorum for the County Council.

Midwives.

The total number of practising Midwives in the District is 24, of whom 13 are attached to the Nursing Associations, and five to the Maternity Home. The remaining six are in private practice. All hold the certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889.

The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (Parts 3 and 4).

The Museums portion of the Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1891.

The Private Street Works Act, 1892.

The Public Libraries Acts.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Part 2.

Part 3, Sections 34 to 38, 39 to 42, and 43 to 51.

Part 4, Sections 52 to 66 and 68. Part 6 and Part 8.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

The Public Health Act, 1925; Parts 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

The North Lindsey Water Act, 1934.

The following Byelaws received the assent of the Minister of Health on the 5th December, 1928, and are now in force:—

- (a) Common Lodging Houses.
- (b) Slaughter Houses.
- (c) Management and Charges for the use of Slaughter-houses provided by the Council.
- (d) Means of Escape from Fire.
- (e) Nuisances.
- (f) New Streets and Buildings.
- (g) Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar Structures.
- (h) Baths and Wash-houses Act.
- (i) Fish Frying.
- (j) Houses Let for Lodgings.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Antenatal and Infant Welfare Centres are in the charge of the County Council.

Antenatal Clinics are held at the Maternity Home and at the new Clinic premises. The number of attendances made a total of 1,587.

Infant Welfare Clinics are held at the new Clinic premises and at Ashby Wesleyan Hall. The total number of attendances at these Clinics was 19,851, viz., mothers 9,149, and children 10,702.

BRUMBY ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

This Institution consists of three Ward Blocks, an Administrative Block, and the Nurses' Residence, Porter's Lodge, Reception Room, for Visitors of patients, premises for disinfection and laundry work, and Mortuary. The accommodation for patients is as follows:—

Scarlet Fever Block. One 6 bed Ward, one 10 bed Ward, 3 Cots, and 2 single bed Wards 21 beds

Cubicle Block. 8 Cubicles and 1 Cot 9 beds

Tuberculosis Block. Two 4 bed Wards, and 6 single Cubicles 14 beds

Scarlet Fever Wards.

96 patients were admitted during 1935. 18 cases were treated with Streptococcus (Scarlatina) Serum.

Throughout the year the disease continued to be of a mild type. In the serum treated group there were 4 patients who were complicated by Otorrhoea on admission. The following complications occurred in the 78 cases not treated with Serum:—Adenitis 3, Otorrhoea 3, Rhinitis 1. One child was admitted with Otitis Media and subsequently developed parotitis. All of the above mentioned complications cleared up under treatment.

The cases treated with Serum were admitted to Hospital in an early stage of the disease and had a relatively severe attack of fever and rash. In the remainder the symptoms and rash were less marked: a number of these cases were admitted in the stage of desquamation. The majority of the complications were noted as occurring in the group which was admitted in the later stages of the disease.

These results emphasise the importance of adequate treatment of Scarlet Fever from the onset of the disease. Early treatment of Scarlet Fever and the exhibition of serum, as shown by the results obtained in this area during the past 6 years, are of value in lessening the severity of the attack, and in diminishing the number of complications which may be expected to occur. There were no return cases during 1935.

Cubicle Ward.

40 notified cases of Diphtheria were admitted, all of which received serum treatment as outlined in my Annual Report for 1930. Only one death occurred in a child admitted in a late stage of the disease suffering from Toxic Diphtheria. The remainder of the cases were discharged cured; there were no complications. One of the cases proved to be suffering from Scarlet Fever, and after treatment was discharged cured.

Other Diseases.

The following cases received treatment in the cubicle ward during 1935: — Poliomyelitis 1, Erysipelas 2, Cerebro-spinal Meningitis 3, Measles and Scarlet Fever 3, Measles 1, Pemphigus Neonatorum 1, Enteric Fever 5.

One of the cases of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis proved to be Encephalitis Lethargica, and made a satisfactory recovery.

One case admitted as Enteric Fever proved negative. Another case of Enteric Fever transferred from the War Memorial Hospital was found to be suffering from Dysentery (B. Flexner), and after a prolonged period of treatment was discharged cured.

One case admitted for observation was suffering from Pericarditis and died shortly after admission.

Otherwise, all the patients made a good recovery.

Tuberculosis Ward.

39 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were admitted. 9 cases died in an advanced stage of the disease, one of these dying from haemoptysis and the other from miliary tuberculosis. One case developed Tuberculous Meningitis as a terminal feature of the disease. 33 patients were discharged during the year.

Many of these patients have shown improvement in their symptoms and general physical condition. Some have responded well to treatment, having obtained marked benefit. Periodical dental treatment has been provided for several patients.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES.

Report by the Medical Officer of Health as Assistant School Medical Officer, Lindsey County Council.

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The general hygienic conditions of the schools in the Urban District continue to be satisfactory. In each instance town's water is laid on and is adequate in quantity and otherwise satisfactory.

At the majority of schools, the hygienic conditions were unexceptionable. Four of the schools in the area are of modern design and construction, having been built during the past decade.

As a result of frequent inspections and re-inspections by the School Medical Officer, a marked improvement in the equipment and hygienic conditions of the older schools has been effected during recent years.

In two of the older school buildings, however, viz., Frodingham Junior and Infants, and Scunthorpe Church of England Infants' School, there is no teachers' room where medical inspections can be conveniently held.

A few minor defects were attended to at several schools. The playground at the Church of England Boys' School requires resurfacing. At one inspection attention was called to the uncleanly state of the out-offices, two of the seats being also in a state of disrepair. At the Church of England Girls' School minor repairs were effected to the out-offices. At the Church Schools the offices are becoming old and worn out. At Santon School, attention was called to the lack of cleanliness of the classroom floors.

The Ashby Council Boys' School has become a Junior Mixed School, consequently the necessary reconstruction of offices has been effected. A new playground has been laid out at the rear of the school premises.

Attention was directed during the year to the unsatisfactory heating of the classrooms at the Frodingham Junior and Infants' Schools. The matter is to be remedied by the provision of radiators in the various classrooms.

At the Crosby Schools, as a result of a comprehensive report on the situation—extensive reconstruction of the out-offices of the three departments has been effected. Separate offices have been provided for the Infants, and closets of the trough type abolished. The whole scheme is a marked improvement from a hygienic point of view.

During the year exterior and interior decoration was carried out at several schools.

The number of elementary and secondary school children inspected during the year, including those done at Henderson Avenue School, is shown in the following table :—

A. Routine Medical Inspections.

	Inspected.		Found to require treatment.	
	Elementary.	Secondary.	Elementary.	Secondary.
Entrants	723	102	156	19
Intermediates ...	537	...	121	...
Leavers	535	...	106	...
	1795	102	383	19

B. Other Inspections.

	Elementary.	Secondary.
Number of Special Examinations	142	...
Number of Supervisory Examinations ...	2081	203

C. Classification of Nutrition.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.								
Group.	No. of children					No. re- No. re-		
	inspected.	Ex.	N.	S.N.	B.	ment.	Observa-	
Entrants	723	36	622	61	4	...	...	
2nd Age Group ...	538	40	435	58	5	...	...	
3rd Age Group ...	534	91	362	62	19	...	...	
Total Routines ...	1795	167	1419	181	28	91	37	
Specials	21	...	7	2	12	14	...	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
Entrants	218	16	164	36	2	...	...	
3rd Age Group ...	39	12	26	1	...	...	...	
Total Routines ...	257	28	190	37	2	2	1	

Calculated on the above figures, the total percentage of children attending Elementary and Secondary Schools who were of Excellent Nutrition was 9.50. 78.43% were Normal, 10.62% Slightly Sub-normal, and 1.45% Bad. Treatment was required and obtained in 93 cases in the routine groups, while the number kept under observation was 38.

Infectious Diseases.

The following were the notifications of infectious diseases received from Doctors relating to the age period 5/15 years, i.e. roughly the age of school attendance: Diphtheria 22, Scarlet Fever 62, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 5, Other Tuberculosis 7, Chickenpox —, Measles 56, Pneumonia 3, Erysipelas 1, Poliomyelitis 2, Encephalitis Lethargica 1, Enteric Fever 1. In addition, 778 cases of Measles, 57 German Measles, 79 Chickenpox, 1 Whooping Cough, were brought to the notice of the Health Department by Parents and Teachers. Many of these cases were in either school or pre-school children.

As reported in previous years the following table shows the number of Forms S.M.S. 31 (notifications of infectious disease by Head Teachers) received by the Medical Officer of Health and the Diseases notified:—

School.	No. of Forms.	Chicken Pox.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Impetigo.	Scarlet Fever.	Scabies.	Ringworm.	Diphtheria.	Queries, Contacts, etc.
Henderson Avenue Infants	19	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Henderson Avenue Junior .	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Crosby Infants	18	1	91	1	...	...	4	...	...	3	2
Crosby Girls	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Doncaster Road Girls	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
Scunthorpe C. of E. Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scunthorpe C. of E. Girls .	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6
Scunthorpe C. of E. Boys .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Frodingham Infants	16	...	56	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	4
Frodingham Junior Mixed .	12	...	21	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	8
Brumby Senior	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashby Junior and Infants .	39	12	93	1	5	1	1	...	...	...	78
Ashby Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashby Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Santon Terrace	9	8	13	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Crosby Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	121	22	397	4	6	4	10	1	...	6	142

The County Council and Urban District Council jointly employ an Infectious Diseases Nurse who closely supervises under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health, all cases and contacts of infectious diseases amongst school children. School intimations of disease are of valuable assistance in this work. In cases of infectious diseases which have not been notified and enquired into by the Health Department, school intimations are promptly investigated with a view to taking appropriate action.

The percentage of children vaccinated was 10.96, as compared with 6.96 for 1934.

One school was closed in the Urban District for two weeks during the year. All exclusions have been in accordance with "Memorandum on Closure of and Exclusion from School."

Co-operation of Voluntary Bodies.

A. CARE COMMITTEE. The Occupation Centre provided by the Children's Care Committee has continued its good work during 1935. Full financial responsibility is now taken for this work by the Lindsey County Council.

11 children remained on the Register at the end of 1934, decreasing to 10 at the end of 1935. 2,870 attendances were made out of a possible 3,410, or 84 per cent as compared with 92 per cent in 1934.

B. NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN. This Society continues to co-operate fully with the Public Health Department in any enquiries affecting the interests of school children.

Employment of Children and Young Persons.

No examinations for employment certificates under the Children's Act, 1933, were carried out during the year.

School Baths.

By arrangement with the Baths Committee, the Local School Managers and the Lindsey County Council, the scholars attending the Grammar, Modern, and elementary schools were allowed the use of the Swimming Baths. The charge made to the County Council was £50.

The children attended for six sessions per day of three-quarters of an hour's duration, the actual time of bathing being restricted to twenty minutes. 5,243 children attended during the season.

Scunthorpe School Clinic.

The Minor Ailment Clinic continued to be well attended during the year. 483 boys and 418 girls (total 901) were treated or parents advised. The total number of attendances was 8,286. There were 235 Sessions. The average number of attendances per session was 35.26, while the average attendance per child was 9.16.

Of the cases treated, there were 10 Ringworm of Scalp and 6 Ringworm of Body, Scabies 14, Impetigo 464, other skin diseases 28.

There were 31 cases of Minor Eye Defects, 12 cases of Blepharitis, 9 Minor Ear Defects and 53 of Otorrhœa.

There were 428 cases of Miscellaneous Ailments, 95 Nose and Throat Defects, and 2 children were found to be normal.

Wherever possible daily treatment has been carried out at the Minor Ailment Clinic in cases of Otorrhœa. The average attendance of these cases was 16.58 days, extending over an average period of 4.41 weeks, the chief method of treatment used being that of insufflation with Boracic Acid Powder.

TUBERCULOSIS.

129 New Cases were examined during 1935, against 107 in 1934. Of the 129 cases, 53 were diagnosed as definitely Tuberculous. 80 contacts were examined of which 3 were found

to be suffering from Pulmonary and from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The total number of patients with Diagnosis completed on the Dispensary Register on December 31st, 1935, was 322. 24 patients died during the year under review, against 28 in 1934.

Consultations with Medical Practitioners were 293, of which 108 were at houses of patients. In addition, 135 other house visits were paid by the Tuberculosis Officer.

During the year 83 sputum examinations were carried out at the County Council and Urban District Council Laboratories.

33 X-Ray examinations were performed in 1935.

A number of patients were sent for treatment to various institutions as follows:—Brumby 24, Gainsborough 6, Branston 5, Kelling 2, Harlow Wood 3, Ipswich 1, Louth 1 Gringley 2, Lincoln County Hospital 2. Of these cases, 39 were Pulmonary and 7 Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

During the year the Scunthorpe and District Tuberculosis Care Committee continued to render valuable help to a number of selected patients.

Extra nourishment was granted to 15 persons in 1935 and advice and help was given to these and other patients in the social and environmental problems which often affect the tuberculous. At the end of the year the Committee made a grant of one bag of coal to each patient receiving assistance, and three children were supplied with new boots.

A considerable number of patients were assisted by the Tuberculosis Officer with regard to obtaining relief from the Public Assistance Committee or help through the British Legion. A number of patients were also given assistance in their applications for Council Houses.

The number of school children who attended the Scunthorpe Dispensary during 1935 was 93, of which 70 were diagnosed as Tuberculous.

Orthopædic Clinic.

This Clinic is held by Mr. Bilcliffe twice a month. Cases of tuberculosis of the bones and joints are referred when required to this Clinic for advice or treatment. Facilities exist for the application of plaster of paris splints and other special medical apparatus and for remedial exercises at the weekly Clinics held under the charge of the Orthopædic Nurse.

Hospital Accommodation.

No changes have occurred in the arrangements already in existence for the treatment in Hospitals or Sanatoria of cases of Tuberculosis. During 1935, 39 patients received institutional treatment for Pulmonary, and 7 for Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Home Nursing.

The District Nurses have voluntarily assisted in the nursing in their own homes of patients suffering from advanced Tuberculosis.

The number of children affected with Tuberculosis attending the Dispensary during 1935 was 70—the total number of school children who attended was 93.

The following is a list of exceptional children at 31-12-35:—

	Boys	Girls
(a) Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis (including pleura and intra-thoracic glands)	2	2
(b) Quiescent or Arrested Pulmonary Tuberculosis (including pleura and intra-thoracic glands)	16	15
(c) Tuberculosis of the Peripheral Glands	11	8
(d) Abdominal Tuberculosis	8	5
(e) Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints (not including Deformities due to Old Tuberculosis)	2	3
(f) Tuberculosis of Other Organs (Skin, etc.) ...	—	1

SCUNTHORPE ULTRA-VIOLET RAY CLINIC — 1935.

The type of lamp used and the courses of treatment are as described in the 1932 annual report. Cases were again referred for U.V.R. treatment by the Doctors in charge of the Infant Welfare and School Clinics and the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

The 42 patients who attended this Clinic received a total of 848 exposures. Of the 42 patients, 24 were children under 5 years, 17 were school children and 1 adult. 36 patients completed treatment during the year 1935, and 6 remain under treatment.

A summary of the cases dealt with is given below:—

Group 1. Children under 5 years.

Defect.	Cases.	No change.	Improved.	Remedied.
Anæmia	6	1	3	2
Rickets	3	1	1	1
Marasmus	1	1	...	...
General Debility	4	2	1	1
Malnutrition	7	1	6	...
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non T.B.)	1	...	...	1

Six of the children who showed no change after treatment defaulted before treatment was completed.

Group 2. School Children.

Defect.	Cases.	No change.	Improved.	Remedied.
Alopecia	1	..	1	..
Enlarged Bronchial Glands ...	1	..	1	..
Phlyctenular Conjunctivitis ...	1	..	1	..
General Debility, Blepharitis and Corneal Ulcer	1	..	..	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	1	..	1	..
Anæmia	3	1	2	..
Malnutrition	2	..	2	..
Bronchitis and Phlyctenular Conjunctivitis	1	..	1	..
Tuberculosis of Elbow Joint (Quiescent)	1	..	1	..
Cervical Adenitis (Non T.B.) ...	1	..	1	..

Group 3. Adults.

Defect.	Cases.	No change.	Improved.	Remedied.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Quiescent)	1	..	1	..

Cases which Remained under Treatment at end of 1935.

Defect.	Cases.	No change.	Improved.	Remedied.
Children under 5 years :				
Anæmia and General Debility ...	1	..	1	..
Rickets	1	1	..	..
School Children :				
Anæmia	1	..	1	..
Chronic Bronchitis	1	..	1	..
General Debility	1	..	1	..
Anæmia and Chronic Bronchitis	1	1	..	..

VENEREAL DISEASES.

During 1935 a total of 58 new cases attended the Male Clinic. Of these, 7 were cases of Syphilis, 21 of Gonorrhœa, and 30 Non-Venereal Cases, as compared with 10, 25 and 24 respectively in 1934.

The 7 new cases of Syphilis were in the tertiary stage. 20 of the new cases of Gonorrhœa were in their first year of infection and 1 in the later stage.

The total number of Male cases dealt with at the Centre during 1935 was 13 Syphilis and 40 Gonorrhœa, against 13 Syphilis and 46 Gonorrhœa in 1934.

Of the 13 cases of Syphilis, 4 ceased to attend before completion of treatment, 3 of these being tertiary cases. 2 cases were transferred to another Centre, leaving 7 under treatment on 31st December, 1935.

7 cases of Gonorrhœa ceased attending in the first year of infection, and one case after the first year of infection. 18 cases were discharged cured and 3 cases were transferred, leaving 11 cases under treatment at the end of the year.

The number of Male attendances, including Non-Venereal cases, at Medical Officer's Sessions was 866. The number of attendances for intermediate treatment, e.g. irrigation, dressings, etc., was 1,432, giving a total of 2,298 male attendances.

At the Female Clinic the number of cases remaining under treatment at the beginning of 1935 was 31 (14 Syphilis and 17 Gonorrhœa). A total of 83 new cases was seen during 1935, viz., 4 Syphilis, 17 Gonorrhœa, and 62 conditions other than Venereal, against 2, 25 and 43 in 1934.

Five cases of Syphilis and seven of Gonorrhœa defaulted in 1935.

The total attendances of all cases was 1,012, viz., 953 at Medical Officer's Sessions, and 59 for intermediate treatment.

The following pathological specimens were sent for examination at the Grimsby Corporation Laboratory: 90 for Wasserman Reaction, 414 for Gonorrhœa, and 25 for Complement Fixation Test.

No action has been necessary under the Venereal Diseases Act, 1917.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

The Water Supply of the Urban District is from underground sources and is derived from the Council's Water Undertakings at Risby Warren and Appleby, and, in addition, there is a bulk supply taken from The North Lincolnshire Iron Company Ltd.

The supply is constant, of good quality and satisfactory pressure, and has proved adequate for the needs of the Urban District.

In connection with the drought during the year the public were urged to economise and instructions given that water for domestic purposes should not be used for watering gardens, washing cars, etc.

Under The North Lindsey Water Act, 1934, and The Scunthorpe & Frodingham Order of 1931, the Council sank and tested two boreholes on the Wressle Farm Estate and subsequently as one of these did not give the yield which the pilot bore led the Council to expect, the Ministry agreed to the widening out of this pilot bore and further tests will be made on its completion in the near future. The Ministry have sanctioned the necessary loan for the Council to proceed with the laying of the rising mains and the construction of the reservoirs, for all of which work Tenders have been accepted.

The following new Water Mains were laid in 1935 :—

100	lineal yards,	6"	diameter,	Priory Lane.
110	"	"	4"	Norwood Avenue.
140	"	"	4"	Cul-de-sac, Bottesford Road.
190	"	"	4"	Reginald Road.
140	"	"	4"	Milton Road.
100	"	"	4"	King Edward Street.
60	"	"	4"	Farthing Avenue.
240	"	"	6"	Avenue Vivian.
380	"	"	6"	Glover Road.
150	"	"	4"	Hallgarth.
200	"	"	4"	Buckingham Avenue.
180	"	"	4"	Abbey Road.
60	"	"	4"	Peveril Avenue.
40	"	"	4"	Brant Road.
100	"	"	6"	Ashby Road, Queensway.
176	"	"	6"	Church Lane.
40	"	"	4"	West Common Gardens.
300	"	"	4"	Cliff Gardens.
1,450	"	"	6"	Normanby Road.
250	"	"	4"	Kathleen Avenue.
150	"	"	4"	St. Margaret's Walk.
100	"	"	4"	Percy Street.
80	"	"	4"	John Street, Ashby.
678	"	"	6"	Bushfield Road.
588	"	"	4"	East Common Lane.

6,002 lineal yards.

All the new houses built in the Urban District during 1935 have been connected to the Council's Water Supply, and, in addition, 56 other houses not previously supplied have been connected to the Town Supply.

The total quantity of water consumed in the Urban District for domestic purposes during the year ended 31st December, 1935, was 248,650,000 gallons, equal to 18.3 gallons per head per day taking the population supplied at 37,300, and 54,983,000 gallons have been used for industrial purposes, equal to 4.0 gallons per head per day.

Public Baths.

Provision exists for one large swimming pool 75ft. x 30ft.; a medium sized juvenile bath 60ft. x 21ft.; eight gentlemen's slipper baths, eight ladies' slipper baths, filtration and purification plant, laundry, and Baths Superintendent's house. A removable floor is provided so that the large bath hall can be used as a public hall throughout the winter months. All the premises are enclosed, of convenient lay-out and of modern up-to-date design.

The water from the swimming baths is tested daily to ensure that the chlorine content and alkalinity are satisfactory. In addition, samples were taken during the year for chemical and bacteriological analysis and were found to be satisfactory.

Since the inception, the swimming baths have proved to be popular.

During the year 1935 the following attendances were made:—

Swimming Baths:

Men	32,051
Ladies	17,473
Juveniles	18,911
School Children	5,243
(under an arrangement with the Education Authority.)	

Slipper Baths:

Men	7,465
Ladies	985
Juveniles	820

Foam Baths:

Men	170
Ladies	234

This makes a grand total of 83,352 attendances. It is satisfactory to note that good use is made of the Slipper Baths by all sections of the community. The number of Local Swimming Clubs which had exclusive sessions at the Baths during 1935 was 4.

Rivers and Streams.

Bottesford Beck is the only Stream of importance in the area. It drains water from the Ironstone Mines, receives sewage effluents from the Sewage Works and effluents from the various Iron and Steel Works.

The cleansing of the Beck has, up to the present, been carried out mainly by or at the expense of the Council and the Ironmasters, and to a small extent by riparian owners.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The Scunthorpe, Brumby and Ashby Sewage Disposal Works have all been well maintained and have dealt satisfactorily with the sewage from the drainage areas.

Detailed plans and estimates for the Sewers and Sewage Disposal Works proposed in the reorganisation of the sewerage

of the Urban District have been prepared and a site consisting of 34.32 acres has been acquired for the new Disposal Works. The Minister of Health has stated that he is prepared to issue his consent to the raising of the necessary loan based on a provisionally accepted Tender.

Part of the work has already been sanctioned and has been put in hand. Specifications and Bills of Quantities are being prepared for all the remainder of the works and Tenders will shortly be invited.

The Sewage Pumping Stations at Burringham Road, Ashby, Doncaster Road, Scunthorpe, and the Ejector Station at Frodingham have been in regular operation during the year and have given satisfactory service.

During 1935 3,370 lineal yards of new sewers were laid in various parts of the District.

The extensions to the sewers laid down in 1935 are as follows :—

150	lineal yards,	9 "	diameter,	Hallgarth.
80	"	"	9"	Percy Street.
300	"	"	9"	Reginald Road.
200	"	"	9"	Buckingham Avenue.
200	"	"	9"	Stocks Hill Road.
300	"	"	9"	Peveril Avenue.
100	"	"	9"	New Road off Bottesford Rd.
200	"	"	9"	Warley Road.
80	"	"	9"	Warley Drive.
80	"	"	9"	Warley Avenue.
200	"	"	12"	Farthing Avenue.
250	"	"	9"	Avenue Vivian.
100	"	"	9"	Norwood Avenue.
250	"	"	9"	Brant Road.
250	"	"	9"	Auckland Road.
80	"	"	9"	Haig Avenue.
150	"	"	9"	Pinchbeck Avenue.
100	"	"	9"	King Edward Street.
50	"	"	9"	Maple Tree Way.
300	"	"	9"	Glover Road.

3,370 lineal yards.

Area.

The Area of the Urban District is 7,895 Acres.

Ministry of Health Inquiries.

The following Inquiry was held by the Ministry of Health :—
 24th January, 1935.—Application for sanction to borrow
 £148,000 for works of Sewerage and
 Sewage disposal.

Conversion of Pail Closets.

At the end of the year there were approximately 248 pail closets in existence. Of these 151 were either in districts outside the sewered area of the town or in properties which were scheduled for demolition. This means that there are 97 privy pails in the area which could be converted but which the owners, for various reasons, have refused to convert. Although there are a few owners who very definitely refuse to convert, the majority belong to people who cannot afford. It is expected that during the year 1936 this number of 97 will be considerably reduced.

The Council are continuing their scheme whereby only half the cost of the conversion is paid by the owner. Since this scheme was introduced in 1920 the Council have had converted to water carriage 3,199 pail closets. When it is remembered that the Council possess no powers to enforce conversions without paying full costs themselves, the difficult work of persuading so many owners to have this work done and to pay half the cost can be looked upon as an achievement and one of fundamental importance to the public health of the Urban District.

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Collection of House and Trade Refuse.

The great activity in house building in the area during the year has greatly extended the work of collection. There are no ash pits or privy middens. Each house has a galvanised iron dustbin, which is emptied weekly. There were 46 complaints received regarding the non-removal of refuse. These were investigated and the cause for complaint removed.

The work of collection is carried out on five days each week, Saturday being reserved for vehicle cleaning, greasing and emergency purposes, such as holiday periods, bad weather, etc. The men employed as dustbin carriers work 42 hours per week and are paid at the rate of 1/2d. per hour. They are allowed one week's annual holiday with pay and are paid at the rate of time and a half for overtime worked during weeks when there is a Bank Holiday.

Disposal of House and Trade Refuse.

With the exception of that part of Trade Refuse which is of a light combustible character all refuse is disposed of on the controlled tipping system at Winterton Road and the brick pit at Yaddlethorpe. This latter tip is situated about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the centre of the town and is about 2 miles outside the Urban Area. The reason for taking the refuse so far out is because of the inability of the Council to procure suitable tipping sites within the Urban Area, in spite of the fact that the district abounds in large areas of low-lying lands from which ironstone has been

taken. It is pleasing to record that the Council have contracted to purchase $45\frac{3}{4}$ acres of low-lying land in the Central Ward for the purpose of refuse disposal. At the end of the year the purchase had not been completed. The land which has been purchased out of revenue cost £1,100 and should be sufficient for the next twenty years. This land is at present being farmed. It is not intended to disturb the farmer, only in so far as the requirements of the disposal of refuse make it a necessity.

The Health Department still continue to dispose of Markets' refuse and street sweepings without cost to the departments concerned. About two acres of the irreclaimed land known as the Winterton Road Tip is now being used as depots for the Health and Highways departments.

It is the practice to weigh the whole of the refuse collected one week in each month and to calculate the weight of the month's collections on the weights obtained during the weigh week.

Nightsoil Collection and Disposal.

It is pleasing to record that this service which a few years ago had to be carried out on four nights each week, and engaged two motor lorries, is now carried out on only one night per week with only one motor lorry. At the end of the year there were 248 pail closets in existence, 151 of which were either outside the sewered area or belonging to properties which were scheduled for demolition. They are scattered about in various parts of the areas and are generally difficult to collect. Nightsoil is brought to a central spot where it is disposed of by discharge into a main outfall sewer.

Public Conveniences.

The Health Department controls and maintains the public conveniences in the town. During the year a new public convenience has been erected at the corner of the Doncaster and Frodingham Roads. The building, which cost £2,500 to build, is situated in a large open space and is in close proximity to the town's shopping centre. The open space has been suitably laid out with a sunk rose garden, rockery and with ornamental shrubs. The convenience provides urinals, W.C., toilet and attendant room for men, and W.C., toilet and attendant's room for women. A full time male and female attendant have been appointed.

During the year the men's public convenience, situated at the north end of Market Hill, was demolished and a new one was constructed at the south end of Market Hill near the main shopping centre and the public market. The accommodation comprises 2 W.C.'s, and urinal stalls, and has met a great public need. The Council also owns and maintains a public lavatory for ladies with attendant in charge in Winterton Road, and three other conveniences for men in various other parts of the town.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

A classified statement of the number of premises visited, the defects or nuisances discovered, and the action and result of action taken in regard to these will be found in Tables 17, 18 and 19, at the end of the Report.

The total number of nuisances abated and improvements effected during the year is 3,031, against 3,406 in 1934, while 11,495 general inspections were made, against 11,917 in 1934.

Smoke Abatement.

As the principal industries in the district are the manufacture of iron and steel, most of the chimneys of manufactories are outside the scope of action by the Local Authority. It is satisfactory to note that nearly all of these works are situated upon the eastern boundary of the district, that there are very few houses or business premises near them, and that the prevailing winds carry and diffuse the smoke well away from the residential and business parts of the town.

32 complaints were received on account of such nuisances. Most of these were in respect of small businesses and were made not so much on account of black smoke as to the bad diffusion of smoke due to low chimneys and other causes.

These complaints resulted in the issuing of 15 informal and 17 statutory notices.

Shops Act, 1934.

The Council's Shop Inspector is engaged in carrying out work under this Act and has made inspections to discover shops insufficiently provided with means of ventilation, washing facilities, sanitary conveniences and means of heating. Notices have in many cases been served upon the shopkeepers in default, in consequence of which steps have been taken to have the deficiencies remedied.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS OR REGULATIONS.

(a) Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops.

There are 20 milk shops on the register, 44 inspections being made. 32 inspections were made at the 12 cowsheds registered in the district.

(b) Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

There are 26 Factories and 57 Workshops in the District. A total of 166 inspections was made to these premises.

(c) Bakehouses.

There are 18 Bakehouses within the District, none of which is underground. 36 inspections were made; 4 contraventions of Regulations were found, and remedied.

(d) **Offensive Trades.**

Three offensive trades are carried on in the District, viz., fish frying, gut-scraping and tripe-boiling respectively. 127 inspections were made.

(e) **Fried Fish Shops.**

There are 51 premises on the Fried Fish Shop register. During the year the business carried on at 11a Manley Street was closed down for a period exceeding six months. An application to recommence the business was made to the Council and granted subject to the owner providing a proper fish cleaning shed. The owner built a new brick shed with water laid on, impervious floor and drainage. He also plastered the internal surface with ordinary plaster which was not regarded as satisfactory. He subsequently rendered the lower 4ft. with Portland cement and finished in Parian cement.

During the year all the premises where this trade is carried on were inspected. Although the structures where fish cleaning is carried on are generally not elaborate, they are provided with an impervious floor and efficient drainage and the base of the walls are either constructed of or lined with impervious material which allows them to be properly cleansed. It is pleasing to record that the local Fish Friers' Association encourage their members to keep their premises in a satisfactory state.

During the month of October an inspection of all fish frying premises in the area was carried out and an enquiry made as to the quantities of fish and chips sold during the winter months of the year. It was found that approximately 716 stones of fish or an average of 14 stones per shop, and 25 tons of potatoes or an average of 10 cwts. per shop, were sold each week. On the basis of a population of 38,000, this is equivalent to a weekly consumption of fried fish of 1.89 stones of fish per 100 persons per week and of chipped potatoes 1.31 cwts. per 100 persons per week. During the summer months these figures are considerably exceeded.

(f) **Slaughterhouses.**

There are 12 licensed Slaughterhouses in the District in addition to the Public Slaughterhouse. Many of the private Slaughterhouses are unsatisfactory. 32% of all animals killed in the district were slaughtered in the Public Abattoir. These premises are unsuitable and inadequate for the needs of this large and rapidly growing area. The Butchers now experience great difficulty in carrying out their work at the time they most desire, and as a result slaughtering is carried on until late at night in the fore part of the week. There is also insufficient room for the hanging of carcasses and there is consequent risk of contamination of the meat by butchers and others coming into physical contact with the carcasses. The overcrowding also causes

unnecessary handling. The Council are fully alive to their responsibilities and have decided to provide a new Public Abattoir. Their greatest difficulty has been to acquire a suitable site. At the end of the year under review they had entered into a contract for the purchase of a site in the east end of the town.

Butchers' Shops, Market Stalls and Food Preparing Premises.

These premises are visited from time to time with a view to the detection of unfit meat and with reference to general cleanliness. In the case of market stalls these are visited on Friday and Saturday of each week during the day and evening.

During the month of December the whole of the premises in the Urban District where meat and meat products are sold or prepared were inspected. The vans of hawkers coming into the district from outside were also inspected. It was found that beef, mutton and pork was being sold from 42 Butchers' shops and 20 Market stalls. In addition there are seven butchers with premises outside the Urban Area who sell meat inside the area from hawkers vans. From enquiries made at this inspection it was found that the approximate quantity of fresh meat sold weekly in the district during December was:—Beef, 472.5 cwts., which on a population of 38,000 is equal to 1.39 lbs. per person per week; Mutton, 161.25 cwts., equal to .47 lbs. per person per week; Pork, 268.5 cwts., equal to .79 lbs. per person per week. These figures show a total weekly consumption in December of 2.65 lbs. per person per week.

Of the total amount of meat sold in the district, approximately 70.9% is slaughtered and inspected in the Urban District 14.45% is slaughtered outside the Urban District, and 14.65% is imported foreign meat.

In addition to the butchers' shops, prepared foods are sold from 30 grocers or confectioners and 14 general dealers shops. These made up foods consist chiefly of sausage, brawn and potted meat. The approximate amounts of these foods sold weekly within the Urban Area are:—Sausage, 628 stones, 15% of which is manufactured outside the Urban District; this is equal to a consumption of 1.66 stones per 100 persons per week. Brawn, 149.5 stones per week, of which 21% is made outside the Urban Area; this consumption is equal to .393 stones per 100 persons per week. Potted meat, 51.5 stones, 14% of which is manufactured outside the Urban Area; this consumption is equal to .136 stones per 100 persons per week.

The inspection showed that with two exceptions there was no cause for complaint regarding the cleanliness of premises or appliances used for the preparation and sale of meat and prepared foods.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

There were 80 licensed Slaughtermen in the District at the end of the year.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

At the end of the year there were 95 Vans and Sheds in the Urban Area. Of these, there were about 24 owned by genuine showmen or the itinerant hawker class. It can be said of the remainder that these have become permanent dwellings. Although these buildings are moveable they are never moved, neither is it the intention of owners to move them. In most cases it has been found that they are occupied by tenants who have been unable to obtain proper accommodation at rents they could afford to pay. Twenty of these dwellings have been dealt with during the year under the provisions of Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, and the Council is providing rehousing accommodation for their occupants. Of the remainder, most of them are situated in the East Lane Area of the Central Ward. It is probable that the Council will take some steps to deal with the vans and sheds in this area during the coming year. 161 inspections were made during the year.

Common Lodging House.

There is one registered Common Lodging House in the district with accommodation for 120 lodgers. It is situated in Manley Street and is known as the Assembly Rooms. The average number of occupants during the year is about 66. The premises are well kept and well adapted for the purpose. There has been no cause for complaint or action during the year.

Schools.

The sanitary condition of schools is fully dealt with under the report on School Medical Inspection on pages 17, 18 and 19. Schools are inspected twice a year, and a detailed sanitary survey is made on each occasion.

The Board of Education's Memorandum on Closure of and Exclusion from School has been closely followed in dealing with infectious disease. During the year it was found necessary to close one infant department for two weeks owing to an outbreak of diphtheria.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.

There are no premises in the District in which Rag Flock is manufactured, used or sold.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Knowledge is disseminated by Health Education Lectures, by Articles specially contributed to the Local Press, and by Talks at the various County Council Clinics.

The Medical Officer of Health has also been called upon by Works Managers to advise on matters of hygiene and prevention of disease.

Every opportunity is taken by the Staff of the Public Health Department to create and foster a sanitary conscience in the General Public, and to emphasise the necessity for personal contribution to community health.

HOUSING.

Total Number of New Houses erected during 1935 :—

(1) By Local Authority	42
(2) By other Local Authorities	nil
(3) By other bodies or persons	917
Total	959

Number of Houses erected during the year with State Assistance under the Housing Acts (included in the above) :—

(1) By the Local Authority :	
(a) For the purpose of Part II of the Act of 1925	nil
(b) For the purpose of Part III of the Act of 1925	nil
(c) For other purposes, i.e. Housing Act, 1930 ...	nil
(2) By other bodies or persons	nil
	nil

44 houses were erected with Guarantees under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1933.

Ward Distribution of the New Houses erected in 1935.

Ward	By Local Authority.	By other bodies or persons.	Totals.
North	42	125	167
South	nil	221	221
East	nil	18	18
West	nil	152	152
Central	nil	401	401
	42	917	959

Type of Houses Erected.

Ward.	By Local Authority.	By other Bodies or Persons.	
	Parlour.	Non-Parlour.	Parlour. Non-Parlour.
North	nil	42	113 12
South	nil	nil	58 163
West	nil	nil	152 nil
East	nil	nil	18 nil
Central	nil	nil	273 128
	nil	42	614 303
	42	917	
	959		

Notes re Houses provided by the Local Authority.

The 42 houses were built by contract on the Crosby Housing Estate under Part III of the Housing Act, 1925, without State assistance.

Notes re Houses erected by "other bodies or persons."

The houses have been built in various parts of the Urban District, as shown in the ward distribution table, by Private Builders by direct labour. Of these houses 44 have been built in accordance with the Council's scheme for guarantees under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1933, which together with 32 erected in 1934 make a total to date of 76 houses built by Private Enterprise under this scheme.

Future Policy with reference to General Housing Situation.

A scheme for the erection by the Council without State assistance of a further 50 houses on the Crosby Housing Estate under the Housing Act, 1925, has been approved by the Ministry of Health, and the houses are in course of erection. The Council have also under consideration the building of a further number of houses on this Estate.

A scheme for the erection by the Council of 24 houses in Bottesford Road, Ashby, under the Housing Act, 1930, to replace houses to be demolished, has been approved by the Ministry of Health, and the work is in progress. It is proposed to erect a further 34 houses under this Act on the Crosby Housing Estate, and it is anticipated that the proposal will be submitted to the Ministry for approval early in 1936.

Housing Act, 1930.

The Council's programme under this Act involved some 149 individual dwellings which are being dealt with under Section 19. Of these, 52 have been demolished, written undertakings to re-condition have been accepted and carried out in the case of 21 dwellings. In the remaining 76 cases further action is to follow when rehousing accommodation is available.

REHOUSING. The Council have already built 12 houses. They have let a contract for a further 24 houses and are inviting tenders for an additional 34, making their total rehousing programme to date, 70 houses. Of these 70 houses, 2 are of the 5 bedroom type, 8 of the 4 bedroom type, 36 of the 3 bedroom type and 24 of the 2 bedroom type. All are non-parlour houses.

The rents of the houses already occupied vary from 1/6d. to 4/6d. per week (plus rates) according to the means of the tenants. Enquiries into the means of the tenants are made from time to time in order to make any necessary adjustment in the rents.

Housing Act, 1935.

PRELIMINARY SURVEY. The Council made the necessary arrangements to carry out the survey under this Act,

In December 1935, six enumerators were appointed. They took up their duties on the 1st January, 1936. The preliminary survey, which was completed on the 7th February, 1936, shows that 10,029 dwellings (including tents, vans and sheds, etc.) were visited. The total number of inhabited houses (including tents, vans and sheds) was 9,798, and the population ordinarily resident in these places and the various public institutions and hotels was 38,235 persons. The work of measuring up (Form B) was started immediately after the work of Form A was commenced.

An analysis of the results of the preliminary survey shows that there is not likely to be any serious degree of overcrowding to be dealt with in the Urban District.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

The production of milk within the Urban area shows a slight decrease on the previous year. At the end of 1935 the number of milk producers was 12, and the number of milk cows 95, against 98 for the previous year. This gives an average of 7.9 cows per producer.

The undermentioned samples of milk were sent to the University of Sheffield for bacteriological and biological examination. All samples were packed in ice and delivered to the University on the day they were collected from the Milk Dealers. Most of the samples were taken from retailers who obtain their supplies from sources outside the Urban District. The samples of Graded milk sent were selected at random from the retailers and delivered to the Bacteriologist in the sealed bottles as supplied to the public.

Grade A (T.T.) and Grade A ...	15 samples
Pasteurised	6 samples
Sterilized	1 sample
Raw milk	38 samples
Total	60 samples

The results of the bacteriological examinations are given in Table 21.

Of the 60 samples sent, six were found to show definite evidence of Tuberculosis. Of the six positive samples one was Grade A and another pasteurised milk. The remainder were from ungraded milk. Immediately the reports were received from the bacteriologist the County Council was notified. They instructed their veterinary inspector to examine all the cows belonging to the producers concerned. As a result of this inspection, 6 cows owned by five producers were suspected of having tubercular affections of the udder. The animals were slaughtered and the diagnosis of the Veterinary Surgeon in all cases was confirmed. In the case of the sixth producer, the Veterinary Inspector was

unable to locate any suspected animal. He reported, however, that since the sample had been taken and before the result was known a cow on the producer's farm had been reported under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925. The animal was slaughtered and a post mortem examination showed it to be suffering from tuberculosis in an advanced form.

Immediately on notification of evidence of Tuberculosis in the sample of Pasteurised milk, an examination of the pasteurising plant was made. This plant is modern, of the "positive holding" type and appeared to be working satisfactorily. The automatic temperature recorder was showing a temperature of 145-147 degrees F. The owners of the apparatus immediately got in communication with the makers of the plant. They sent down an engineer who made a thorough examination. He reported that the automatic temperature recorder, the compressor and the thermostat were not functioning correctly, and advised refitting of new parts. This was done immediately. Since that time, 5 samples have been sent at various times for bacteriological and biological examination and the results have been satisfactory. The County Council also instructed their Veterinary Officer to examine the cows at the farms where the milk was produced. This resulted in the finding of two cows with tuberculous affections of the udder on the farms of two producers.

Veterinary Inspection of Milk Cows.

During the year three Veterinary Inspections of the milch cows in the district were carried out by the County Council Inspector. The total number of cows examined at these inspections was 294 or an average of 98 per inspection. The last inspection was made on the 13/12/35 when 101 cows were examined. The Veterinary Inspector did not find any of the animals examined on each of his three inspections to be suffering from tuberculous or other affection of the udder. In one instance, a cow was found to be suffering from Tuberculosis with chronic cough.

There was one case of a suspected cow reported by the owner under the Tuberculosis Order. It was inspected by the Veterinary Inspector, and ordered to be slaughtered. The post-mortem examination showed it to be in an advanced stage of Tuberculosis.

Anthrax Order, 1928.

There was one case of suspected anthrax in a bullock on a farm within the district. A post-mortem examination was carried out by the County Council Veterinary Inspector who certified that the animal was not affected with Anthrax.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

During the year the Council granted 4 Licences under the above Order. 2 were dealers Licences in respect to the sale

of Grade 'A,' one was a dealers and bottling Licence in respect to the sale of Grade 'A' (T.T.) Milk, and one was a Licence to pasteurise raw milk. One of the Grade 'A' dealers Licences was given up during the year.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

A total of 15,952 animals was slaughtered for food in the District during 1935, against 14,366 in the previous year. 15,754, or 98.4 per cent, of the total carcasses were examined by the Sanitary Inspectors. The number of animals slaughtered in the Council's Abattoir was 5,158, or 32.3 per cent of the total slaughtered in the town.

The number of meat inspections carried out was 2,918, against 2,652 in 1934.

Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924.

The Butcher and Fish Stalls in the Public Market are regularly inspected on Friday and Saturday each week for the purpose of enforcing these Regulations and also for the detection of "unfit" food. Periodic visits are also paid to the Butchers' Shops and food-preparing premises in the district. It is pleasing to note that many of the Butchers' Shops have their own refrigerators installed and that the meat exposed is protected from contamination by dust and dirt by closed windows.

Diseased and Other Unsound Meat.

The total quantity of unfit meat surrendered after inspection was 21,812 pounds, an increase of 9,259 pounds on the amount surrendered in 1934.

The various causes of unfitness are detailed in Table 23.

Adulteration, etc.

Your Council is not a Food and Drugs Authority, action under the various Acts and Regulations being undertaken by the County Council.

The Superintendent of Police states that a total of 61 samples was taken in the District during 1935 and submitted to analysis. Details of the samples and findings are given in Table 24.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

The Department of Pathology, University of Sheffield, carries out the Bacteriological and Biological Examination of Milk, particulars of which are given elsewhere in the Report.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The prevalence of Infectious Diseases increased during 1935. A total of 597 notifications of infectious disease was received, against 237 in 1934.

In addition to these a further 910, including 286 Observation cases, were brought to the notice of the Health Department by parents or others, bringing the total known number of cases of infectious disease to 1,507.

Statistics relating to notifications by Medical Practitioners for 1935 (and preceding years) are given in Table 27.

The monthly distribution of all known cases occurring in the district during the year is given in Table 29. Table 30 gives details of the number of visits paid by the Infectious Diseases Nurse.

The seven principal Zymotic diseases, viz., Smallpox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Diarrhoea, and Fever (including Typhus, Enteric and Typhoid), accounted for 5 deaths. The Zymotic death rate was 0.13 per 1,000 of the population.

Chickenpox.

The prevalence of this disease decreased in 1935 as compared with the previous year. 79 cases came to the notice of the Public Health Department. The majority occurred during the period of January to July. This disease is not now on the list of notifiable diseases in the area.

Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.

One notification of this disease was recorded in 1935.

Diphtheria.

38 cases of Diphtheria occurred during 1935, against 27 in 1934.

33 of the cases occurred in children under 15 years of age, and 5 in persons between 15 and 65 years. There were 2 deaths. 31 cases were removed to Hospital, the remainder being nursed at home.

348 swabs were sent to the Health Office by Medical Practitioners for culture and bacteriological examination, and in 34 Diphtheria Bacilli were found.

Phials of Antitoxin are kept at the Health Office for Diphtheria patients and during the year 116 issues were made.

In February, a small outbreak of Diphtheria, due to the presence of a Nasal Carrier occurred amongst children attending a class at an Infants School. Two children, attending the same class at the school were notified as suffering from Diphtheria. The Medical Officer of Health visited the school and examined all possible contacts and excluded three children from school. These children presented suspicious inflammatory throat conditions. One child had a profuse nasal discharge. Swabs of all the class contacts were taken and examined. Subsequently one of the excluded children developed Diphtheria, while the other two,

including the child with the nasal discharge, were found to be carriers. A culture from this discharge was found to contain virulent Diphtheria Bacilli. This case was, in my opinion, the likely cause of the outbreak. All precautionary measures were taken to limit the spread of the infection, and the school was closed for two weeks, the premises being thoroughly disinfected and cleaned. One further possible contact case occurred. In this small outbreak there were in all four cases and two carriers. 101 swabs were taken and examined during the period. It was satisfactory that the outbreak was suppressed in a brief period, and that only a small number of cases of Diphtheria occurred. Opportunity was taken to secure reconstruction and modernisation of the out-offices at this school.

Enteric Fever.

2 Notifications were received in 1935.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

Two cases occurred during 1935.

Erysipelas.

26 cases of Erysipelas were notified against 13 in 1934. The age distribution was as follows:—

Under 1 year	1-2	4-5	5-10	15-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over
...	...	1	1	8	6	7	3

The leg was involved in 4 cases, the face in 21 cases and the arm in one case. There was one death. The prevalence of this disease was low during 1935.

Measles and German Measles.

The prevalence of these diseases was high in 1935. During the year 834 cases of Measles were notified. The outbreak commenced in January and reached its height in March when 433 cases occurred, 42 notifications being received in the following two months.

A smaller outbreak of German Measles occurred in the second half of the year when 57 cases were notified.

In all, 1,431 and 148 visits respectively were paid by the Infectious Diseases Nurse to cases of Measles and German Measles. It is probable that the supervision and care exercised may have had some effect in reducing the number of complications which occurred. These outbreaks were mild in character and few complications were noted.

Malaria.

No cases of Malaria were notified.

Mumps.

38 cases of Mumps were notified to which 92 visits were paid.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

3 Cases were notified by Medical Practitioners. 3 cases were visited daily by the Infectious Diseases Nurse, who carried out the necessary treatment. In no case was there any impairment of vision.

Cases Notified.	Cases Treated	Vision	Vision	Total	
	At Home.	In Hospital.	Unimpaired.	Impaired.	Blindness. Deaths
1.	At Home	...	Unimpaired	...	...
2.	At Home	...	Unimpaired	...	...
3.	At Home	...	Unimpaired	...	...

Pneumonia.

31 cases were notified during the year ; 23 occurred in persons above the age of 15 years. 21 Deaths were registered as due to this disease, against 23 in 1934.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.

10 notifications of Puerperal Fever and 5 of Puerperal Pyrexia were received in 1935. Full details of all the cases are given in the adjoining Table.

Acute Anterior Polio-Myelitis.

2 cases of this disease were notified in 1935.

Scarlet Fever.

87 cases of this disease were notified in 1935, against 65 in 1934. The incidence of Scarlet Fever, however, has continued at a low level, as shown by the figures of previous years, viz., 55 in 1933, 41 in 1932, 28 in 1931, 229 in 1930, 388 in 1929, 219 in 1928, 175 in 1927, and 67 in 1926. Of the 87 cases, 66 were removed to Hospital.

324 visits were paid by the Infectious Diseases Nurse.

The clinical type of the disease continues to be of a mild character.

Smallpox.

No cases of Smallpox occurred in 1935.

Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

No action was taken under these Regulations by the Medical Officer of Health.

Whooping Cough.

One case of Whooping Cough was notified.

Tuberculosis.

Particulars of notifications of new cases and deaths of cases occurring during 1935 are given in Table 32. 53 new cases were notified as compared with 60 in 1934. 26 deaths occurred, 18 of which were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 8 to Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

Protection against Diphtheria.

It has not yet been found practicable to provide artificial immunization against this disease.

Table showing Details of Causes of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia in 1935.

Case No.	Age.	Married or Single.	Date of Birth of Child.	Date of Onset.	Date of notification.	Pyrexia or Fever.	Service requested on notification.	Date of receipt of notification.	Date of Admission to Hospital.	Diagnosis.	Remarks.
1	34	Married	?	18-1-35	19-1-35	Fever	Admission to Hospital	21-1-35	19-1-35	—	Deceased
2	38	Married	21-1-35	25-1-35	26-1-35	Fever	Admission to Hospital	26-1-35	26-1-35	—	Deceased
3	22	Married	6-2-35	10-2-35	11-2-35	Fever	Admission to Hospital	11-2-35	11-2-35	—	Recovered
4	38	Married	?	27-3-35	30-3-35	Fever	Admission to Hospital	1-4-35	30-3-35	—	Deceased
5	27	Married	31-3-35	2-4-35	2-4-35	Fever	Admission to Hospital	3-4-35	4-4-35	—	Recovered
6	27	Married	24-3-35	24-3-35	25-3-35	Pyrexia	Admission to Hospital	12-4-35	24-3-35	—	Recovered
7	27	Married	17-5-35	23-5-35	23-5-35	Fever	Admission to Hospital	24-5-35	23-5-35	—	Recovered
8	23	Married	26-5-35	27-5-35	29-5-35	Pyrexia	Admission to Hospital	29-5-35	28-5-35	—	Recovered
9	32	Married	?	6-5-35	31-5-35	Fever	Admission to Hospital	1-6-35	6-5-35	—	Recovered
10	32	Married	6-6-35	11-6-35	18-6-35	Fever	All facilities available	20-6-35	—	—	Recovered
11	26	Married	21-6-35	23-6-35	24-6-35	Pyrexia	Admission to Hospital	25-6-35	25-6-35	—	Recovered
12	30	Married	27-8-35	29-8-35	31-8-35	Pyrexia	Admission to Hospital	2-9-35	31-8-35	—	Recovered
13	25	Married	14-9-35	?	17-9-35	Fever	All facilities available	18-9-35	—	—	Deceased
14	32	Married	10-11-35	14-11-35	15-11-35	Pyrexia	All facilities available	18-11-35	—	—	Recovered
15	35	Married	7-12-35	10-12-35	11-12-35	Fever	Admission to Hospital	11-12-35	11-12-35	—	Recovered

Cancer.

34 deaths were registered as due to Cancer. The following Table shows the certified incidence of this disease during the past decade :—

1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
24	30	25	24	29	33	34	36	36	38	34

The following Table gives a summary of the Death Certificates issued during 1935 :—

Sex.	Age.	Cause of Death and Site of Cancer.	Occupation.
M	83	Gastric Carcinoma.	Licensed Victualler (Retired).
M	78	Carcinoma of Stomach.	Steel Works Labourer (Retired).
M	78	Carcinoma Ventriculi.	Joiner and Wheelwright Master (Retired).
M	73	Carcinoma of Orbit.	Steel Works Shearer.
M	68	Epithelioma Tongue.	Steel Works Labourer.
M	65	Epithelioma of Tongue	General Labourer.
M	64	Carcinoma of Rectum.	Engineers Brass Fitter.
M	64	Carcinoma of Colon.	Steel Works Rolling Mill Foreman.
M	63	Carcinoma of Rectum.	Steel Works Fitter's Labourer.
M	63	Carcinoma of Liver.	Steel Works Labourer.
M	61	Carcinoma of Stomach.	Iron Works Labourer.
M	60	Gastric Carcinoma.	Steel Works Labourer.
M	60	Epithelioma of Tongue.	Steel Works Foreman Bricklayer.
M	58	Carcinoma of Larynx.	Steel Works Driller.
M	58	Laryngeal Carcinoma.	District Council Gas Works Stoker.
M	58	Carcinoma of the Colon.	General Labourer.
M	58	Carcinoma of Stomach.	Iron Works Blast Furnaceman.
M	57	Carcinoma of Lung.	Steel Works Foreman Bricklayer.
M	53	Carcinoma Coli.	Boiler Smith's Labourer.
M	53	Cancer of Liver and Gall Bladder.	Steel Works Heater.
F	86	Epithelioma Right Hand.	Housewife.
F	84	Carcinoma of head of Pancreas.	Housewife.
F	79	Epithelioma of Face.	Agricultural Land Worker.
F	79	Carcinoma of Colon.	Housewife.
F	74	Mammary Carcinoma.	Housewife.
F	70	Carcinoma of large Intestine.	Housewife.
F	60	Carcinoma of Thyroid.	Housewife.
F	60	Carcinoma of Uteri.	Housewife.
F	56	Carcinoma of Uteri.	Housewife.
F	56	Carcinoma of Thyroid.	Housewife.
F	51	Carcinoma of Lung (right).	Housewife.
F	46	Carcinoma of Stomach.	Housewife.
F	37	Carcinoma of Caecum.	Housewife.
F	33	Carcinoma of Liver.	Housewife.
		Carcinoma of Ovary.	

Laboratory Work (Examination of Specimens).

A considerable amount of work is carried out in the Laboratory of the Urban District Council for the Medical Practitioners, Clinics and Hospitals in this area. 371 such examinations were carried out in 1935. Material such as specimens of blood or faeces for examination for Enteric Fever or Dysentery, blood for Wasserman Reaction, and specimens of milk and water are sent to the Laboratories of Pathology and Public Health, London, the Grimsby Corporation Laboratory, or to the University of Sheffield respectively. A summary of the work carried out during the year is given in Tables 21 and 31.

Disinfection and Insect Pest Destruction.

Details of disinfection work are given in Table 19.

A general description of the methods in use was given in the 1931 Report. The same procedure and methods have been in use during the year under review.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

The Lindsey County Council are the Authority for the administration of this Act. Infestations within the Urban District are reported to the County Council. They instruct the local Superintendent of Police to investigate with a view to securing that all necessary and practicable steps are taken for the destruction of Rats and Mice.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, and Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

No action was necessary under these.

Public Mortuary.

An arrangement exists with the Scunthorpe War Memorial Hospital for the use of their Mortuary. The Mortuary was used 21 times during the year. The old Public Mortuary is retained for the reception of special cases.

Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4.

TOTAL BIRTHS IN SCUNTHORPE AND FRODINGHAM URBAN DISTRICT.

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Total Births	651	732	616	591	553	591	750
Rate per 1,000 of population of Scunthorpe and Frodingham	20.4	22.9	18.1	17.3	15.9	16.5	20.1
Rate per 1,000 smaller towns of England and Wales, population 25,000 to 50,000	16.0	16.2	15.6	15.4	14.5	15.0	14.8
Rate per 1,000 England and Wales	16.3	16.3	15.8	15.3	14.4	14.8	14.7

TOTAL BIRTHS IN WARDS.

	1929		1930		1931		1932		1933		1934		1935	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
North	69	71	95	76	76	84	76	57	67	65	83	78	90	82
South	63	57	67	51	47	54	59	34	51	47	60	56	80	69
East	41	46	45	55	42	44	50	47	44	40	32	55	52	60
West	39	35	38	47	30	25	39	34	63	56	44	57	66	59
Central	115	115	130	128	101	113	107	88	69	51	72	54	99	93
	327	324	375	357	296	320	331	260	294	259	291	300	387	363

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

	1929		1930		1931		1932		1933		1934		1935	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
North	5	1	7	6	3	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	5	5
South	2	1	4	1	4	2	5	1	—	4	2	2	3	7
East	4	2	4	5	1	1	5	4	1	3	1	3	3	4
West	—	3	2	5	2	1	4	—	2	—	3	2	2	3
Central	4	6	7	8	8	4	6	2	2	4	5	3	6	1
	15	13	24	25	18	11	22	8	8	13	13	13	19	20

TOTAL DEATHS IN SCUNTHORPE AND FRODINGHAM URBAN DISTRICT.

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Total Deaths	350	327	349	325	359	320	340
Rate per 1,000 of population of Scunthorpe and Frodingham	10.98	10.2	10.2	9.5	10.4	8.9	9.1
Rate per 1,000 smaller towns of England and Wales, population 25,000 to 50,000	12.3	10.5	11.3	10.8	11.0	11.3	11.2
Rate per 1,000 England and Wales	13.4	11.4	12.3	12.0	12.3	11.8	11.7

TOTAL DEATHS IN WARDS.

	1929		1930		1931		1932		1933		1934		1935	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
North	38	56	42	36	39	32	38	31	57	34	42	34	47	35
South	18	17	34	25	35	20	25	23	21	21	27	32	35	17
East	50	34	35	24	46	28	24	24	39	31	31	26	23	21
West	32	29	28	24	49	22	54	34	41	44	36	37	40	35
Central	40	36	42	37	49	29	30	42	42	29	32	23	49	38
	178	172	181	146	218	131	171	154	200	159	168	152	194	146

Table 5.

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS FOR 1935.

Causes of Death.									
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	...
								F	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	1
								F	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	...
								F	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	...
								F	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	1
								F	1
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	2
								F	3
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	...
								F	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	...
								F	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	12
								F	6
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	4
								F	4
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	1
								F	...
General Paralysis of the Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	1
								F	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	20
								F	14
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	3
								F	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	10
								F	10
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	47
								F	22
Aneurism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	1
								F	...
Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	5
								F	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	6
								F	5
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	10
								F	11
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	1
								F	4
Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	4
								F	2

Table 5—continued.

Causes of Death.											
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)										M	2
										F	...
Appendicitis										M	2
										F	1
Cirrhosis of Liver										M	1
										F	1
Other Diseases of Liver										M	1
										F	4
Other Digestive Diseases										M	4
										F	11
Acute and Chronic Nephritis										M	2
										F	3
Puerperal Sepsis										M	...
										F	4
Other Puerperal Causes										M	...
										F	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth										M	10
										F	11
Senility										M	6
										F	3
Suicide										M	2
										F	...
Other Deaths from Violence										M	19
										F	2
Other defined Diseases										M	16
										F	20
Causes ill-defined or unknown										M	...
										F	...
										Males	194
										Females	146
										Total	340
Deaths of Infants under 1 year—										M	F
Total										19	19
Illegitimate										1	2
Total Births										387	363
Legitimate										368	343
Illegitimate										19	20
Stillbirths—											
Total										12	11
Legitimate										11	10
Illegitimate										1	1

Table 6. CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS FOR 1935.

Analysis of Net Deaths according to age.

Causes of Death		All ages	0	1	2	5	15	25	45	65	75
Enteric Fever	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	M	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	M	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	12	...	...	...	1	2	5	4	...	...
	F	6	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	M	4	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
	F	4	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
Syphilis	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Paralysis of the Insane	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	M	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	3	3
	F	14	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	2	4
Diabetes	M	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. ...	M	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	3
	F	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2
Heart Disease	M	47	...	...	...	1	1	3	15	16	11
	F	22	...	...	...	...	1	2	8	3	8
Aneurism	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	M	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Bronchitis	M	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2
	F	5	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1
Pneumonia	M	10	1	...	3	...	1	1	4	...	...
	F	11	4	1	3	...	1	...	2	...	...
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	F	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...
Peptic Ulcer	M	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Diarrhoea etc. (under 2 years)	M	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 6—continued.

Analysis of Net Deaths according to age.

Causes of Death		All ages										
		0	1	2	5	15	25	45	65	75		
Appendicitis	M	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	...		
	F	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		
Cirrhosis of Liver	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...		
Other Diseases of Liver	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...		
	F	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...		
Other Digestive Diseases	M	4	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...		
	F	11	2	...	1	...	1	2	5	...		
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...		
	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...		
Puerperal Sepsis	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	F	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...		
Other Puerperal Causes	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	F	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...		
Congenital Debility and Mal- formation, Premature Birth	M	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	F	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Senility	M	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5		
	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3		
Suicide	M	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	...		
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Other Deaths from Violence	M	19	1	1	...	1	6	9	1	...		
	F	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	...		
Other defined Diseases	M	16	3	...	2	1	...	5	2	3		
	F	20	1	1	2	3	3	6	..	1		
Causes ill-defined or unknown	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Males		M	194	19	3	3	7	18	71	33	31	
Females		F	146	19	2	9	7	20	40	17	21	
Total			340	38	5	12	14	38	111	50	52	

Table 7.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY during the year 1935.
(PROVISIONAL FIGURES)

(The mortality rates for England and Wales refer to the whole population but for London and the towns to civilians only).

	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION										RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS			
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under 1 year	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest Cases	Certified by Coroner after P.M.	Uncertified Causes of Death	
England and Wales	14.7	0.62	11.7	0.00	—	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.18	0.52	5.7	57	—	—	—	—	
121 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	14.8	0.68	11.8	0.00	—	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.09	0.16	0.45	7.9	62	—	—	—	—	
140 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931).	14.8	0.64	11.2	0.00	—	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.17	0.41	3.8	55	—	—	—	—	
London	13.3	0.52	11.4	0.00	—	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.11	0.51	11.2	58	—	—	—	—	
Scunthorpe and Frodingham	20.1	0.61	9.1	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.13	0.56	2.6	51	83.8	8.8	7.4	0.0	

			Puerperal Sepsis		Others		Total
The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows :			per 1,000 Live Births ...	1.68	2.42	4.10	
			“ “ Total Births ...	1.61	2.32	3.93	
			per 1,000 Live Births ...	5.33	1.33	6.66	
“ “ “ Scunthorpe and Frodingham :			“ “ Total Births ...	5.17	1.29	6.46	

Table 8. VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING YEARS 1925 TO 1935.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS		Net DEATHS belonging to the District		
		Number	Rate	Under 1 year of age	At all ages	
				Number	Rate per 1000	Rate
				Net Births	Number	
1925	31,430	743	23.6	55	274	8.7
1926	32,820	678	20.65	31	268	8.2
1927	33,050	606	18.3	47	321	9.7
1928	31,660	648	20.5	25	238	7.5
1929	31,880	651	20.4	39	350	10.98
1930	31,880	732	22.9	44	327	10.2
1931	33,990	616	18.1	51	349	10.2
1932	34,190	591	17.3	43	325	9.5
1933	34,590	553	15.9	33	359	10.4
1934	35,710	591	16.5	36	320	8.9
1935	37,170	750	20.1	38	340	9.1

Table 9. VITAL STATISTICS DURING 1935.

Wards	Estimated Population	Births	Deaths	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births			Death Rate from six Zymotic Diseases excluding Diarrhoea & Enteritis			Death Rate from Bronchitis and Pneumonia			Death Rate from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		
						Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births	from Zymotic Diseases excluding Diarrhoea & Enteritis	from Diarrhoea & Enteritis	from six Zymotic Diseases excluding Diarrhoea & Enteritis	from Bronchitis and Pneumonia	from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	from Bronchitis and Pneumonia	from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	from Bronchitis and Pneumonia	from Pulmonary Tuberculosis
North	8103	172	82	21.2	10.1	63	0.12	.00	1.48	.61	.37	.37	.32	.16	.56	.73	.26
South	6220	149	52	23.9	8.3	48	0.32	.32	.32	.16	.32	.32	.16	.32	.16	.32	.16
East	7112	112	44	15.7	6.1	35	0.00	.00	.70	.56	.14	.14	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12
West	8216	125	75	15.2	9.1	24	0.23	.00	.60	.73	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12
Central	7519	192	87	25.5	11.5	67	0.00	.00	1.06	.26	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13
37,170	750	340	20.1	9.1	51.0	0.13	.05	.48	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21

Table 10.

INFANT MORTALITY.—RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Scunthorpe and Prodingham	74	45	77.5	38.6	60.0	60.0	83	73	59.6	60.9	50.6
126 smaller towns of England and Wales, popu- lation 25,000 —50,000 ...	74	67	68	60	69	55	62	58	56	53	55
England and Wales	75	70	69	65	74	60	66	65	64	59	57

INFANT MORTALITY IN WARDS, 1935.

Ward.					Males.				Females.				Total.
North	...	...	...	...	6	...			5	...			11
South	...	...	...	...	4	...			3	...			7
East	...	...	...	...	2	...			2	...			4
West	...	...	...	...	2	...			1	...			3
Central	...	...	...	...	5	...			8	...			13
					19				19				38

Table 11.
ANALYSIS OF INFANT DEATHS FOR 1935.

Cause of Death	Sex	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total deaths under 1 yr.
Smallpox	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Chickenpox	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	1	1
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ...	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Croup	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	1	..	1
Meningitis	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis ...	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (not	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	1	..	..	1
tuberculous) ...	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	1	..	..	1
Bronchitis	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	1	..	..	1
	F	1	..	..	..	[1]	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	2	..	..	2
(all forms)	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	1	2	1	4
Diarrhoea	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	1	..	..	..	1
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	1	1
Gastritis	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
(overlying) ...	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth ...	M	1	..	..	..	[1]	..	..	..	..	1
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis	M	1	..	..	..	[1]	..	..	..	..	1
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital	M	1	..	..	..	[1]	..	..	..	..	1
Malformation ..	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	1	..	..	..	1
Premature Birth	M	5	..	..	..	[5]	..	..	..	..	5
	F	3	1	..	1	[5]	..	..	..	..	5
Atrophy, Debility	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	1	..	..	..	1
and Marasmus	F	1	..	..	..	[1]	3	..	..	..	4
Other Causes ...	M	..	1	..	..	[1]	..	..	1	1	3
	F	..	..	1	..	[1]	..	1	..	..	2
	Male	8	1	..	..	[9]	2	4	2	2	19
	Female	5	1	1	1	[8]	4	3	2	2	19
Grand Totals		13	2	1	1	[17]	6	7	4	4	38

Table 13.

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE
OF SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION.

DEFECT	No. referred for treatment.	CODE GROUPS.		SPECIALS.	
		No. requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for treatment.	No. referred for treatment.	No. requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for treatment.	No. referred for treatment.
Skin					
Ringworm—					
Scalp	1	...	1	...	
Body	...	...	...	...	
Scabies	2	...	2	...	
Impetigo	22	1	5	...	
Other Diseases (non-tubercular) ...	9	6	...	...	
Eye					
Blepharitis	10	1	1	...	
Conjunctivitis	1	...	4	...	
Keratitis	...	...	...	...	
Corneal Opacities ...	...	...	...	...	
Defective Vision	42	15	10	4	
Squint	7	6	...	...	
Other conditions	7	1	2	...	
Ear					
Defective Hearing ...	3	2	...	...	
Otitis Media	12	1	4	2	
Other Ear Diseases ...	81	...	2	...	
Nose and Throat					
Chronic Tonsilitis ...	22	67	5	...	
Adenoids	...	3	3	...	
Chronic Tonsilitis and Adenoids	14	6	4	1	
Other conditions	5	3	3	...	
Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-tubercular)					
	3	26	1	...	
Defective Speech	...	3	...	1	
Heart and Circulation					
Heart Disease					
Organic	5	1	...	...	
Functional	5	4	...	...	
Anaemia	15	14	10	2	

Table 13.—continued.

Lungs				
Bronchitis	53	23	1	...
Other non-tubercular Diseases	2	...	...	1
Tuberculosis				
Pulmonary				
Definite	...	1	...	...
Suspected	...	...	...	...
Non-Pulmonary				
Glands	...	2	...	...
Spine	...	...	...	...
Hip	...	...	...	...
Other Bones and Joints	...	...	...	...
Skin	...	...	...	...
Other Forms	...	2	...	...
Nervous System				
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...
Chorea	...	...	1	...
Other conditions	1	...	1	...
Deformities				
Rickets	2	...	...	...
Spinal Curvature ...	1	...	...	...
Other Forms	9	9	1	...
Other Defects and Diseases	29	19	6	1
Number of Normal Children 174 Boys 126 Girls.				

RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE SCUNTHORPE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY

Table 14.
DURING THE YEAR 1935.

DIAGNOSIS.	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				TOTAL				Grand Total
	Adults M.	Adults F.	Children M.	Children F.	Adults M.	Adults F.	Children M.	Children F.	Adults M.	Adults F.	Children M.	Children F.	
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts) :													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	16	9	2	5	6	7	2	6	22	16	4	11	53
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	15	17	76
B.—Contacts examined during the year :													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	4
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	25	18	21	76
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as :													
(a) Recovered ...	8	11	5	4	2	2	13	11	10	13	18	15	56
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	47	33	38	152
D.—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st:													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	74	87	28	21	19	27	32	34	93	114	60	55	322
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1.	Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	342
2.	Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	10
3.	Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	7
4.	Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	24
5.	Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	1185
6.	Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	35
7.	Number of consultations with medical practitioners:— (a) Personal	108
	(b) Other	185
8.	Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)	135
9.	Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	1269
10.	Number of:— (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined	83
	(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	33
11.	Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above	Nil
12.	Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	43

Table 14b.

SCUNTHORPE EYE CLINIC—1935.		
	Cases examined for first time.	Cases re- examined.
Number of Schoolchildren Examined	121	124
Number of Children below 5 Examined	9	2
Total Number of Children Refracted	118	122
Number of other Defects and Eye Diseases ...	12	4
Number of Cases for whom Spectacles were prescribed		209
Number of Cases who obtained Spectacles		170
Number of Adults examined for Lindsey Blind Society		7
Number of Adults examined for P.A. Com- mittee		1

ANALYSIS OF ERRORS OF REFRACTION.

Error of Refraction.		Cases examined for first time.	Cases re- examined.
Errors of Refraction without Squint	Hypermetropia	21	15
	Myopia	12	13
	Hypermetropic Astigmatism ...	26	25
	Myopic Astigmatism	8	4
	Mixed Astigmatism	4	14
Errors of Refraction with Squint	Hypermetropia	8	21
	Myopia	1	1
	Hypermetropic Astigmatism ...	13	18
	Myopic Astigmatism	0	0
	Mixed Astigmatism	0	3

ANALYSIS OF EYE DISEASES AND DEFECTS.

Blepharitis	Hordeolum	Conjunctivitis	Bleph. c. Conj.	Strumous Keratitis	Syphilitic Keratitis	Retinitis	Meibomian Cyst	Ptosis	Nystagmus	Congenital Cataract	Cong. Dislocation Lenses	Defective Iris	Leucomata	Strumous Keratitis	Cataract	Cataract c. Keratitis	Cong. Dislocation of Lenses	Atrophic retinitis c. nebulae
2	1	2	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

Table 15.
SCUNTHORPE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY, 1935.

TABLE IV. (a) Pulmonary.

Previous to 1926	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates.	Class T.B. minus Group 1 Group 2 Group 3 Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus Group 1 Group 2 Group 3 Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus Group 1 Group 2 Group 3 Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus Group 1 Group 2 Group 3 Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus Group 1 Group 2 Group 3 Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus Group 1 Group 2 Group 3 Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus Group 1 Group 2 Group 3 Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus Group 1 Group 2 Group 3 Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus Group 1 Group 2 Group 3 Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus Group 1 Group 2 Group 3 Total (Class T.B. plus)
Disease Arrested— Adults M. F. Children	1 1 2	2 1 1	2 2 1	1 2 2	2 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1
Disease not Arrested— Adults M. F. Children	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1
Condition not ascertained during the year	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December	6	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Discharged as Recovered— Adults M. F. Children	20 21 24	1 1 1	2 2 2	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register	18	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dead— Adults M. F. Children	3 1 1	3 2 1	13 6 8	1 1 1	8 6 9	2 2 2	3 4 6	2 4 6	3 3 6	2 2 6
Total written off Dispensary Register	37	1	9	23	24	1	13	14	28	24
Grand Totals	93	38	29	28	26	19	35	13	32	13

TABLE IV. (b) Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Previous to 1926	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates.	Bones and Joints. Abdominal. Other Organs. Peripheral Glands. Total.	Bones and Joints. Abdominal. Other Organs. Peripheral Glands. Total.	Bones and Joints. Abdominal. Other Organs. Peripheral Glands. Total.	Bones and Joints. Abdominal. Other Organs. Peripheral Glands. Total.	Bones and Joints. Abdominal. Other Organs. Peripheral Glands. Total.	Bones and Joints. Abdominal. Other Organs. Peripheral Glands. Total.	Bones and Joints. Abdominal. Other Organs. Peripheral Glands. Total.	Bones and Joints. Abdominal. Other Organs. Peripheral Glands. Total.	Bones and Joints. Abdominal. Other Organs. Peripheral Glands. Total.	Bones and Joints. Abdominal. Other Organs. Peripheral Glands. Total.
Disease Arrested— Adults M. F. Children	2 1 1	1 1 1	3 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1
Disease not Arrested— Adults M. F. Children	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1
Condition not ascertained during the year	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Discharged as Recovered— Adults M. F. Children	2 4 10	1 1 1	3 6 11	1 1 1	2 3 7	1 1 1	2 3 7	1 1 1	2 3 7	1 1 1
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dead— Adults M. F. Children	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1
Total written off Dispensary Register	18	7	5	15	41	11	9	5	18	43
Grand Totals of (a) and (b) excluding those transferred to Pulmonary	20	47	45	30	32	33	28	26	25	22

Table 16.

RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE AT SCUNTHORPE during the year ended the 31st December, 1935.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa.		Conditions other than venereal.		TOTALS.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation	6	14	..	..	19	17	10	25	41	66
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection	1	1	..	..	..	5	..	1	6	7
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from:—										
Syphilis, primary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" secondary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" latent in 1st year of infection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" all later stages	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	8
" congenital	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Soft Chancre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection	..	..	..	..	20	12	..	20	12	32
" later	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Conditions other than venereal	..	..	..	..	..	30	62	30	62	92
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other Centres for the same infection	13	18	..	..	40	34	30	72	83	207
Totals of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4	13	18	..	..	40	34	30	72	83	207
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final test of cure (see Item 15)	..	1	..	..	18	9	30	67	48	77
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from:—										
Syphilis, primary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" secondary	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
" latent in 1st year of infection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" all later stages	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
" congenital	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Soft Chancre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of Infection	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	7	1	8
" later	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	3	4
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final test of cure (see Item 15)	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
8. Number of cases transferred to other Centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	2	..	..	..	3	3	..	5	3	8
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	7	12	..	..	11	18	..	5	18	53
Totals of Items 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9	13	18	..	..	40	34	30	72	83	207
10. Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment:—										
Syphilis, primary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" secondary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" latent in 1st year of infection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" all later stages	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
" congenital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Number of attendances:—										
(a) for individual attention of the medical officers ..	179	193	..	..	639	462	48	298	866	953
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing	..	..	..	..	1432	20	..	39	1432	59
Total Attendances ..	179	193	..	..	2071	482	48	337	2298	1012
12. In-patients:—										
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods	Under 1 year.		1 and under 5 years.		5 and under 15 years.		15 years and over.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Approved Arsenobenzene Compounds, Mercury, Bismuth.										
N.A.B. Kharsulphan Sulpharsphenamine Bismustab										
36	58	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	199	..
Yes, —	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
14. Chief preparations used in treatment of Syphilis:—										
(a) Names of preparations										
(b) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients)	36	58	114	..	..	..	..	..	199	..
15. Are the tests recommended in Memo. V21 as amended by Memo. V21a followed in deciding as to the discharge of the patient after treatment and observation for syphilis and gonorrhœa?	Yes.		..		..		..		..	
If not, in what way are they modified?	..		..		..		..		..	
16. Pathological Work:—										
(a) Number of specimens examined at, and by the medical officer of the treatment centre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the Treatment Centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory	..	..	414	90	..	..	..	..	25	..
Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.										
Name of County or County Borough	Lindsey.		Total.		..		..		..	
A. Number of cases in Items 3 and 4 from each area found to be suffering from:—										
Syphilis	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Soft Chancre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhœa	33	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Conditions other than venereal	92	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	134	134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	3310	3310	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Number of doses of approved arsenobenzene compounds given in the out-patient Clinic and in-patient Department to patients residing in each area	208	208	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 17.

IMPROVEMENTS.

HOUSING.

	N.	S.	E.	W.	C.	Total
Eaves, gutters and fall pipes renewed, etc.	12	5	71	27	3	118
Roofs repaired	9	8	61	19	9	106
Yard paving repaired	10	23	22	23	27	105
House floors repaired	3	3	13	19	7	45
Dampness excluded	19	5	57	30	8	119
W.C. Flushing tanks repaired .	2	3	12	2	9	28
Yards cleansed	1	...	1	2	...	4
Houses cleansed	...	...	...	2	...	2
Nuisance from animals	1	1	2	1	...	5
Accumulation of manure	...	...	2	2	...	4
Offensive accumulations	3	5	4	4	...	16
New sinks fixed	...	17	6	6	...	29
Sink waste pipes repaired	2	1	5	3	6	17
Pumps repaired	...	2	...	...	...	2
Houses supplied with towns water (includes new houses)	121	305	28	63	278	795
General defects remedied	43	28	196	144	71	482
Overcrowding abated	2	4	1	1	...	8
New W.C. basins fixed	...	...	3	1	...	4
New W.C. structures built	1	3	9	...	...	13
Smoke nuisances dealt with	5	4	8	9	6	32
New dustbins provided	57	52	45	45	45	244
New privy pails	...	4	...	...	6	10
Inspection chambers provided .	1	1	3	...	...	5
Drains repaired or amended	9	14	8	15	2	48
Drains cleansed	45	41	164	123	54	427
Drains reconstructed	...	9	5	1	...	15
New drains inspected	14	95	33	50	5	197
Pail closets converted to W.C.s	9	81	25	35	3	153

Table 18.

WORKSHOPS IN URBAN DISTRICT, 1935.

Boot Repairing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Plumbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dressmakers and Milliners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Joiners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Saddlers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Monumental Masons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Upholstering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cycle Repairing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tinsmith	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Watch Repairers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Garage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Galvanising Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
								57

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil
Cleansed and Limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

	N.	S.	E.	W.	C.	Total
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	11495
„ „ Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	3031
„ „ Informal Notices	40	125	166	103	70	504
„ „ Statutory „	29	95	111	54	40	329
„ „ Warning letters	...	3	4	10	6	23
Complaints received	20	23	53	38	27	161
Total Number of Nuisances during year :—						
(1) Abated as result of informal action	...	...	...	...	...	2547
(2) Reported to Council						
Statutory Notices issued	...	...	...	...	...	329
Statutory Notices not issued	...	...	...	...	...	152

DETAILS OF NUISANCES ABATED.

	After Informal Intimation	After Statutory Notice
Overcrowding	8	...
Smoke	15	17
Accumulations of Refuse	17	3
Foul Ditches	...	1
Foul Pigs and other animals	5	...
Dampness	43	76
Yards repaired or repaved	85	20
Other nuisances	2374	367

Table 19.

DISINFECTION.

Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
(a) Ordinary infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
(b) Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Beds disinfected or destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172
(a) Ordinary infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135
(b) Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Beds disinfected or destroyed for other reasons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Rooms disinfected for other reasons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Blankets and Sheets, etc., disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	339
Pillows and Bolsters disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	432
Articles of clothing disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Total—disinfected or destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	836

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Closets.

Number of houses with privy vaults in district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil
Number of houses with pail closets in district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248
Number of pail closets repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Number of houses with water closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9279
Number of water closets substituted for pail closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
Number of water closets repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44

Drains.

Drains examined, tested and exposed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158
Drains unstopped, repaired, trapped, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	475
Waste pipes, rain water pipes, disconnected, repaired, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
Drains reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

Sewers.

New lengths of sewers laid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3370 yards
----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------------

DETAILS OF INSPECTION OF COWSHEDS
AND MILKSHOPS.

Cowsheds.

Number of cowsheds on register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Contraventions of regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Contraventions remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Number of milch cows in district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95

Dairies and Milkshops.

Number of milk shops on register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Contraventions of regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contraventions remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 20.

H O U S I N G.

Number of New Houses erected during the year:—	
(a) Total	959
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:	
1. By Local Authority	42
2. By other bodies or persons	917
1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year:—	
(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2013
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	5318
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing consolidated Regulations, 1925)	64
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	140
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for habitation	46
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	18
2. Remedy of Defects during Year without service of Formal Notices:—	
Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	437
3. Action under Statutory Powers:—	
A—Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

Table 20—continued.

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	347
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	194
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	153

C—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	63
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	5

D—Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930:

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

Table 21.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF MILK SAMPLES, 1935.

Date.	Nature of Sample.	Total Bacteria per cubic centimetre.	Bacillus Coli.	Presence of Tubercle Bacilli (biological test).	Remarks.
8-2-35	Grade A. T.T.	4,260.0	Present in 1/10th	Absent	Satisfactory
	Grade A.	1,600.0	Present in 1/100th	Absent	Unsatisfactory
	Grade A.	21,800.0	Absent	Present	Retailer warned
	Grade A.	4,960.0	Present in 1/100th	Absent	Unsatisfactory
	Pasteurised	286,000.0	Present in 1/100th	Present	Retailer warned
	Sterilized	0.0	Absent	Absent	Satisfactory
	Raw	4,640.0	Present in 1/10th	Absent	Satisfactory
	Raw	8,860.0	Present in 1/10th	Absent	Satisfactory
15-3-35	Pasteurised	15,600.0	Present in 1/10th	Absent	Unsatisfactory
	Grade A.	11,600.0	Present in 1/10th	Absent	Satisfactory
	Grade A.	25,600.0	Absent	Absent	Satisfactory
	Raw	4,956,000.0	Present in 1/100th	Absent	Retailer warned
	Raw	24,800.0	Present in 1/100th	Absent	Unsatisfactory
	Raw	81,600.0	Present in 1/100th	Absent	Unsatisfactory
	Raw	92,800.0	Present in 1/100th	Absent	Unsatisfactory
	Mixed Raw	120,000.0	Present in 1/10th	Absent	Satisfactory
20-3-35	Raw	2,080,000.0	Present in 1/100th	No test	Unsatisfactory
	Raw	10,000.0	Absent	No test	Satisfactory
	Raw	12,000.0	Absent	No test	Satisfactory
	Pasteurised	12,000.0	Absent	No test	Satisfactory
22-3-35	Grade A. T.T.	1,630.0	Absent	Absent	Satisfactory
	Raw	125,000.0	Absent	Absent	Satisfactory
	Raw	4,370.0	Absent	Absent	Satisfactory
	Raw	36,200.0	Present in 1/100th	Absent	Unsatisfactory
	Raw	750.0	Absent	Absent	Satisfactory
	Raw	4,120.0	Absent	Absent	Satisfactory
	Raw	356,000.0	Present in 1/10th	Absent	Satisfactory
	Raw	1,320,000.0	Present in 1/100th	Present	Retailer warned
5-7-35	Pasteurised	70,000.0	Present in 1/100th	Absent	Unsatisfactory
	Grade A.	1,080,000.0	Absent	Absent	Unsatisfactory
	Grade A.	960,000.0	Present in 1/100th	Absent	Retailer warned
	Grade A. T.T.	80,000.0	Absent	Absent	Satisfactory
	Raw	4,000.0	Absent	Absent	Satisfactory
	Raw	140,000.0	Present in 1/100th	Present	Retailer warned
	Raw	92,000.0	Present in 1/10th	Absent	Satisfactory
	Raw	1,220,000.0	Present in 1/100th	Absent	Retailer warned
30-8-35	Grade A. T.T.	2,360.0	Absent	Absent	Satisfactory
	Grade A.	2,880.0	Absent	Absent	Satisfactory
	Grade A.	1,640,000.0	Present in 1/100th	Absent	Retailer warned
	Pasteurised	24,000.0	Absent	Absent	Satisfactory
	Raw	3,520.0	Present in 1/100th	Absent	Unsatisfactory
	Raw	91,200.0	Present in 1/100th	Absent	Unsatisfactory
	Raw	22,400.0	Present in 1/100th	Absent	Unsatisfactory
	Raw	60,000.0	Present in 1/100th	Absent	Unsatisfactory
27-9-35	Raw	224,000.0	Present in 1/100th	Absent	Unsatisfactory
	Raw	216,000.0	Present in 1/100th	Absent	Unsatisfactory
	Raw	280,000.0	Present in 1/100th	Absent	Unsatisfactory
	Raw	128,000.0	Absent	Absent	Satisfactory
	Raw	160,000.0	Present in 1/100th	Absent	Unsatisfactory
	Raw	392,000.0	Present in 1/100th	Absent	Unsatisfactory
	Raw	24,000.0	Present in 1/100th	Present	Retailer warned
	Raw	404,000.0	Present in 1/10th	Present	Retailer warned
8-11-35	Grade A. T.T.	3,300.0	Absent	Absent	Satisfactory
	Grade A.	15,000.0	Present in 1/10th	Absent	Satisfactory
	Pasteurised	29,000.0	Absent	Absent	Satisfactory
	Raw	96,000.0	Present in 1/100th	Absent	Unsatisfactory
8-11-35	Raw	1,264,000.0	Present in 1/100th	Absent	Retailer warned
	Raw	6,400.0	Absent	Absent	Satisfactory
	Raw	8,900.0	Present in 1/10th	Absent	Satisfactory
	Raw	216,000.0	Absent	Absent	Satisfactory

The standards laid down under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, are as follows:—

CERTIFIED MILK.—Not more than 30,000 bacteria per c.c. and no B. Coli present in 1/10th c.c.

GRADE A. MILK.—Not more than 200,000 bacteria per c.c. and no B. Coli in 1/100th c.c.

PASTEURISED MILK.—Not more than 100,000 bacteria per c.c.

Table 22.

PARTICULARS OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND
INSPECTED IN WARD ORDER.

Animals			East						Total	
			North.	South.	Private.	Public.	West.	Cent.		
Beast										
Slaughtered	...	...	229	98	714	1060	49	...	2150	
Examined	...	...	229	98	714	1059	49	...	2149	
Sheep										
Slaughtered	...	...	919	368	2077	1995	183	...	5542	
Examined	...	...	885	368	2022	1988	180	...	5443	
Pigs										
Slaughtered	...	...	823	469	4265	1961	506	...	8024	
Examined	...	...	802	469	4203	1954	500	...	7928	
Calves										
Slaughtered	...	...	26	3	60	142	4	...	235	
Examined	...	...	26	3	58	142	4	...	233	
Goats										
Slaughtered	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Examined	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Total Slaughtered	...		1997	938	7117	5158	742	...	15952	
Total examined	...		1942	938	6998	5143	733	...	15754	
Number of Licensed Slaughter Houses ..			2	5	3	1	2	...	13	
Number of Inspections			312	496	1864		246	...	2918	
Cleaned and lime-washed			8	20	12	4	8	...	52	

Table 23.

UNFIT MEAT SURRENDERED.

The following table gives the Amount of Meat surrendered after examination.

It is set out in month order and gives the weight, and disease or cause of its unfitness.

	Tuberculosis	Cirrhosis	Fever	Septic Mastitis	Jaundice	Putrefaction	Erysipelas	Dropsy	Actinomycosis	Abscess	Inflammation	Unsound	Cysts	Fatty Degeneration	Pericarditis	Cavernous Angioma	Black leg	Bruising	Flukes	Nephritis	Emaciation	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	
January	1326	23	...	...	...	50	...	...	28	52	...	42	6	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	3	14	
February	2074	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	210	14	10	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	24
March	1068	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	112	20	...	14	...	2	14	280	...	...	...	...	...	14	3	0	
April	1169	94	...	420	...	...	...	...	28	14	45	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	3	11	
May	763	2	...	...	...	...	...	840	14	56	17	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	15	
June	1059	8	30	...	...	...	...	...	28	48	14	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	24	
July	2037	15	...	...	112	...	91	...	56	56	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	672	...	...	...	1	1	1	0	
August	2273	23	...	...	...	305	...	84	...	14	56	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	10	2	21	
September	1457	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	14	14	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	22	
October	1222	69	...	...	...	6	...	...	56	42	10	...	7	14	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	12	3	21	
November	1365	68	...	...	...	6	...	...	28	28	5	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	3	
December	919	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	26	...	6	...	...	14	...	7	...	...	...	...	10	0	13	
																						Tons	9	14	3	0

Table 23—continued.

OTHER FOOD SURRENDERED.										cwts. qrs. lbs.		
Grapes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	2
Strawberries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	7
Halibut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	0
Apples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	0
Oranges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	8
Pears	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	12
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	10
Total										15	2	11

Table 24.

List of Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act in the Urban District of Scunthorpe and Frodingham during the year ending 31st December, 1935. (Figures supplied by Superintendent of Police.)

Nature of Sample.	No. of Samples taken.	No. Genuine.	Details of Samples not of required standard.	Action taken.
New Milk	29	25	(1) Milk Fat. 3.33	Cautioned
			Milk Sol. 8.33	
			Nat. Water 86.34.	
			Ext. Water 2.00.	
			100.00	
			(2) Milk Fat. 2.61	
			Milk Sol. 9.12	
			Nat. Water 88.27.	
			100.00	
			(3) Milk Fat. 2.70	
			Milk Sol. 8.79	Case Dismissed
			Nat. Water 88.51	
			100.00	
			(4) Milk Fat. 4.00	
			Milk Sol. 7.73	
			Nat. Water 79.27	
			Ext. Water 9.00	
			100.00	
Flour	2	2		
Margarine	2	2		
Sausage	1	1		
Tea	2	2		
Sugar	1	1		
Cocoa	1	1		
Cheese	4	4		
Baking Powder	1	1		
Pepper	1	1		
Potted Meat	1	1		
Pea Flour	1	1		
Arrowroot	1	1		
Drugs	2	2		
Cream	2	2		
Yeast	1	1		
Beer	1	1		
Jam	1	1		
Confectionery	1	1		
Barley	1	1		
Coffee	2	2		
Whisky	2	2		
Port Wine	1	1		

Table 25.

Cleansing Cost for year ending March 31st, 1936.

HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE.

Transport.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Depreciation on No. 2 Ford (5 years old) ...						
„ „ No. 3 Ford (4 years' life) ...	60	0	0			
* „ „ No. 4 Ford (4 years' life) ...	51	0	0			
„ „ No. 1 S.D. Freighter (12 years old) ...	50	0	0			
„ „ No. 2 S.D. Freighter (12 years old) ...	50	0	0			
*Licences and Insurances of Fords	109	15	5			
Licences and Insurances of S.D. Freighters ...	74	5	7			
*Repairs and Maintenance of Fords (including tyres) ...	59	9	9			
Repairs and Maintenance of S.D. Freighters (including tyres) ...	198	19	1			
*Garages ...	17	0	0			
*Petrol and Oil ...	393	6	0			
Wages of Drivers ...	655	12	11			
	1719	8	9	1719	8	9
Wages.						
Refuse Collectors ...	2023	0	4			
†Supervision ...	193	0	5			
†Holiday Pay ...	51	13	10			
	2267	14	7	2267	14	7
†Establishment.						
Insurance (Workmen's Compensation and Public Liability), National Insurance, Depot Charges (Equipment, Renewals and Repairs, etc.) ...	172	15	4	172	15	4
	Total ...			4159	18	8
Less Receipts.						
*Haulage on Conversion of Pail Closets ...	18	7	7			
Sundry Sales ...						
Trade Refuse Collection ...	96	8	4			
	114	15	11	114	15	11
	Nett Cost ...			4045	2	9

Table 25—continued.

Total amount of Refuse collected during year — 9,554 tons.

Cost per ton (including depreciation but excluding capital expenditure) — 8s. 5.61d.

NIGHTSOIL COLLECTION.

Transport.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
*Depreciation on No. 4 Ford (4 years' life)	9	0	0			
Depreciation on 2 Nightsoil Bodies	10	0	0			
*Licence and Insurance of Ford ...	20	3	2			
*Repairs and Maintenance of Ford	10	10	0			
*Petrol and Oil	26	4	5			
*Garage	3	0	0			
Wages of Drivers	41	14	5			
	120	12	0	120	12	0
Wages.						
Collectors	100	19	4			
‡Supervision	10	5	3			
‡Holiday Pay	2	15	0			
	113	19	7	113	19	7
‡Establishment.						
Insurance (Workmen's Compensation and Public Liability), National Insurance, Depot Charges (Equipment, Renewals and Repairs, etc.)	9	3	7	9	3	7
	Total ...			243	15	2
Less Receipts.						
*Haulage on Conversion of Pail Closets	3	4	11	3	4	11
	Nett Cost ...			240	10	3

Total amount of Nightsoil collected — 266 tons.

Cost per ton for collection — 18s. 1d.

Table 25—continued.

HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE DISPOSAL.										£ s. d.			£ s. d.					
Depreciation on No. 1 Ford (used on tip for soil leading, 6 years old)																		
Wages										508	18	1						
Team Labour										37	2	6						
*Petrol and Oil										32	10	11						
†Supervision and Holiday Pay ...										49	17	5						
													628	8	11	628	8	11
†Establishment.																		
Insurance (Workmen's Compensation and Public Liability), National Insurance, Depot Charges (Equipment, Renewals and Repairs, etc.)										35	4	2	35	4	2			
										Total ...			663 13 1					
Less Receipts.																		
Sundry Sales										2	19	9						
Disposal of Trade Refuse										24	2	0						
										27	1	9	27	1	9			
										Nett Cost ...			636 11 4					

Total quantity of Refuse dealt with — 9,998 tons.
Cost per ton for disposal — 1s. 3.28d.

NIGHTSOIL DISPOSAL.

Wages							24	3	11			
†Supervision and Holiday Pay ...							2	3	4			
Scavenging, Dawes Lane							5	1	0			
Water							4	14	6			
							36	2	9	36	2	9
†Establishment.												
Insurance (Workmen's Compensation and Public Liability), National Insurance, Depot Charges (Equipment, Renewals and Repairs, etc.)							1	10	7	1	10	7
							Total ...			37 13 4		

Total quantity of Refuse dealt with — 266 tons.
Cost per ton for disposal — 2s. 10d.

* These figures represent the following proportion of the whole cost and are based on actual mileage of each service.

Refuse Collection 85%. Nightsoil Collection 15%.

The Petrol and Oil consumption is that which is actually used on each service, the proportions being as follows.

Refuse Collection 87.0%. Nightsoil Collection 5.8%.

Refuse Disposal 7.2%.

Establishment Charges are based on the wages in each service, the proportions being as follows.

Refuse Collection 79%. Nightsoil Collection 4.2%.

Refuse Disposal 16.1%. Nightsoil Disposal .7%.

Table 26. SUMMARY OF COSTS. CLEANSING SERVICE. House and Trade Refuse. Table showing costs for the year ended 31st March, 1936.

ITEM	PARTICULARS	I.—COLLECTION		II—DISPOSAL		TOTAL	
		Including Depreciation or Loan Charges	Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges	Including Depreciation or Loan Charges	Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges	Including Depreciation or Loan Charges	Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
REVENUE ACCOUNT—							
A	Gross Expenditure	£4159 18 8	£3937 18 8	£663 13 1	£663 13 1	£4823 11 9	£4601 11 9
B	Gross Income	114 15 11	114 15 11	27 1 9	27 1 9	141 17 8	141 17 8
C	Net Cost	£4045 2 9	£3823 2 9	£636 11 4	£636 11 4	£4681 14 1	£4459 14 1
UNIT COSTS—							
D	Gross Expenditure per ton ..	8/8.5	8/2.9	1/3.9	1/3.9	10/0.4	9/6.8
E	Gross Income per ton ..	2.9	2.9	.62	.62	3.52	3.52
F	Net Cost per ton	8/5.60	8/0.0	1/3.28	1/3.28	9/8.88	9/3.28
G	Net Cost per 1,000 population ..	£108 16 8	£102 17 1	£17 2 6	£17 2 6	£125 19 2	£119 19 7
H	Net Cost per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected	£413 19 11	£391 5 6	£65 3 0	£65 3 0	£479 2 11	£456 8 6
RATE POUNDAGE—							
J	Net cost equivalent Rate in the £ ..	5 41	5 12	85	.85	6.26	5.97
K	Percentage of J to Total Rates in the £	4.22%	4.00%	.66%	.66%	4.88%	4.66%

* 1. a Total Refuse collected (in tons) 9554 tons
b " " disposed of 9998 " " The refuse body is taken off at night and a special steel tank is fitted for collection of nightsoil from pail closets. The cost of running this vehicle (apart from Petrol, which is charged on actual consumption) is based on actual mileage, and is apportioned as follows: Refuse Collection. 85%
2. Population—Midsummer (Registrar-General) 1935 37170 Nightsoil " 15%
3. Area (Statute Acres) 7895
4. Weight (in cwt.) per 1,000 population per day 14.08 cwt.
5. Number of houses and premises 9771
6. Rateable Value £211908
7. Product of Penny Rate £747
8. Total Rates in the £ 10/8d.
9. Method of Collection—
Horse Vehicles —
+ Mechanical Vehicles 100%
Container System (combination of mechanical & horse vehicles) —
10. Method of Disposal. Controlled Tipping
11. Average length of haul to point of disposal—2½ miles loaded
12. Amounts of any included in Item A in respect of new plant (as distinct from Repairs and Renewals)—
Columns 3 and 7 Nil
Other Columns Nil

* Total Weight of refuse collected in the year ended 31st March, 1936.

Nightsoil Collection and Disposal.

Table showing costs for the year ended 31st March, 1936.

ITEM	PARTICULARS	I—COLLECTION		II—DISPOSAL		TOTAL	
		Including Depreciation or Loan Charges	Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges	Including Depreciation or Loan Charges	Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges	Including Depreciation or Loan Charges	Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
REVENUE ACCOUNT—							
A	Gross Expenditure	£243 15 2	£224 15 2	£37 13 4	£37 13 4	£281 8 6	£262 8 6
B	Gross Income	3 4 11	3 4 11	Nil	Nil	3 4 11	3 4 11
C	Net Cost	£240 10 3	£221 10 3	£37 13 4	£37 13 4	£278 3 7	£259 3 7
UNIT COSTS—							
D	Gross Expenditure per ton	18/3 9	16/10 8	2/10	2/10	1/11 19	19/8 8
E	Gross Income per ton	2 9	2 9	Nil	Nil	2 9	2 9
F	Net Cost per ton	18/1 0	16/7 9	2/10	2/10	1/0 11	19/5 9
G	Net Cost per 100 houses or premises from which nightsoil is collected	£96 19 8	£89 6 5	£15 3 9	£15 3 9	£112 3 5	£104 10 2
RATE POUNDAGE—							
J	Net Cost equivalent rate in the £	.32	.29	.05	.05	.37	.34
K	Percentage of J to Total Rates in the £	25%	.227%	.039%	.039%	.289%	.266%

1. Total nightsoil collected in tons 266 tons
2. Number of houses with pail closets at beginning of 1935 320—248 at end of 1935
3. Method of Collection:—By one petrol vehicle which has interchangeable refuse and night-soil bodies. Are apportioned as follows:—

Refuse Collection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nightsoil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	85%	15%					
4. Method of Disposal: Brought to Central Depot and discharged into main outfall sewer.

Table 27.

Showing the number of Infectious Diseases notified by Medical Practitioners from 1929 to 1935.

Disease	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Smallpox	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	36	57	26	16	14	27	38
Erysipelas	22	32	12	28	26	13	26
Scarlet Fever	388	229	28	41	55	65	87
Enteric Fever	4	...	1	...	...	...	2
Puerperal Fever	...	1	4	6	8	7	10
Puerperal Pyrexia	18	10	5	12	4	3	5
Poliomyelitis	...	4	...	2	...	...	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	37	47	42	53	41	40	31
Other forms of Tuberculosis	31	21	23	13	19	20	22
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	9	7	10	3	6	3
Measles	207	144	93	421	11	21	337
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	2	...	5	1	...	1	2
Malaria	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	69	69	76	63	66	30	31
Chickenpox	67	218	105	182	12	2	...
German Measles	10	1	...	4	...	1	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bacillary Dysentery	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...	1	1	2	...	1
Polio Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Totals	893	583	431	853	261	237	597

Table 28.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED BY DOCTORS, 1935.

DISEASE.	AGE INCIDENCE.													WARD INCIDENCE.						
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over	Total	North	South	East	West	Central	Cases removed to Hospital	Total deaths in U.D.
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	22	9	8	22	26	66	...
Scarlet Fever	...	1	5	3	4	50	13	4	4	3	...	...	38	12	1	...	16	9	31	2
Diphtheria	1	3	1	4	2	17	5	4	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(including Paratyphoid)																				
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	10	2	...	3	3	2	8	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	4	4	...
Pneumonia	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	3	6	8	4	2	31	7	7	2	6	9	...	21
Ophthalmia Neonatorum..	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
Measles	17	45	63	63	93	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	337	123	68	23	51	72	...	1
German Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	7	6	7	3	26	...	...	5	5	5	2	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Polio-Myelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Polio-Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 29.

TOTAL MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF ALL KNOWN CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Month	Diphtheria	Measles	Pneumonia	Scarlet Fever	Chickenpox	Erysipelas	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Mumps	German Measles	Dysentery	Malaria	Ophthalm. Neon	Smallpox	Enceph. Leth.	Whooping Cough	Polio Myelitis	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	Typhoid Fever
Jan.	2	96	3	2	17	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Feb.	6	258	2	2	7	7	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mar.	5	433	2	...	4	5	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	1	30	9	3	9	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	...	12	1	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	...	3	3	...	6	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	6	1	...	1	13	2	...	1	...	18	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aug.	5	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sept.	4	1	2	10	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Oct.	2	...	3	26	1	5	...	...	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Nov.	3	...	1	26	6	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Dec.	4	...	3	12	11	1	1	...	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Total	38	834	31	87	79	26	10	5	38	57	...	...	3	...	2	1	2	1	2

Table 30.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE NURSE'S VISITS, 1935.

	No. of cases visited	No. of visits paid
Scarlet Fever	87	324
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	20
Pneumonia	31	51
Diphtheria	37	156
Typhoid Fever	1	...
Erysipelas	26	101
Whooping Cough	1	1
Chickenpox	79	149
Measles and	834	1431
German Measles	57	149
Mumps	38	92
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	...
Bacillary Dysentery	...	...
Puerperal Fever	10	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	4
Smallpox	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	...
Malaria	...	...
Queries, Observations, Contacts	286	503
Polio Myelitis	2	...
Discharging Eyes	7	125
Total	<u>1507</u>	<u>3111</u>

Table 31.

LABORATORY WORK.

Specimens examined in Public Health Department:

	Positive	Negative	Total
For Diphtheria Bacilli	34	314	348
For Tubercle Bacilli	3	12	15
Hairs for Ringworm	...	...	...
Other examinations	5	3	8
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	...	...	...
	—	—	—
Total	42	329	371
	—	—	—

Specimens sent away for examination:

	Positive	Negative	Total
For Wassermann Reaction	3	27	30
„ Widal Reaction	...	2	2
„ Diphtheria Bacilli	...	...	...
„ Diphtheria Virulence	5	...	5
„ Tubercle Bacilli	...	1	1
Faeces for Enteric Bacilli	...	...	...
Urine „ „ „	...	...	...
Milk for Bacteriological and Biological examination	6	54	60
Water	...	...	...
Dysentery Bacilli	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	...	3	3
Smears for Gonococci	...	11	11
	—	—	—
Total	14	98	112
	—	—	—

Table 32.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods	Notifications		New Cases		Deaths			
			Non-				Non-	
	Pulmonary		pulmonary		Pulmonary		pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1—5 years	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
5—10 „	1	2	2	...	...	...	1	...
10—15 „	...	2	2	3	1	...	1	2
15—20 „	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	1
20—25 „	...	4	3	2	1	2	1	...
25—35 „	4	2	1	2	2	1	...	1
35—45 „	5	1	...	...	3	1	...	...
45—55 „	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
55—65 „	4	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
65 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	16	15	9	13	12	6	4	4

Ratio of Non-notified Tuberculous Deaths to total Tuberculous Deaths equals 1 : 8.6 The efficiency of notification of tuberculosis in the area is satisfactory. No cases of wilful neglect or refusal to notify have occurred. 3 cases of non-notified tuberculous deaths occurred.

Year.	Notifications			New Cases.			Deaths.					
				Non-						Non-		
	Pulmonary	pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	pulmonary	Total
1925 ...	52	...	28	...	80	...	24	...	10	...	...	34
1926 ...	44	...	37	...	81	...	20	...	10	...	...	30
1927 ...	54	...	29	...	83	...	21	...	6	...	...	27
1928 ...	36	...	21	...	57	...	15	...	4	...	...	19
1929 ...	37	...	31	...	68	...	18	...	4	...	...	22
1930 ...	47	...	21	...	68	...	17	...	8	...	...	25
1931 ...	42	...	23	...	65	...	30	...	10	...	...	40
1932 ...	53	...	13	...	66	...	21	...	10	...	...	31
1933 ...	41	...	19	...	60	...	24	...	6	...	...	30
1934 ...	40	...	20	...	60	...	26	...	9	...	...	35
1935 ...	31	...	22	...	53	...	18	...	8	...	...	26

Table 33.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises	Number of Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	52	1	...
Workshops	132	...	...
Workplaces	...	...	...
	—	—	—
Total	184	1	..
	—	—	—

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND
WORKPLACES.

Particulars	Number of Defects			No. of Offences in respect to which Prosecu- tions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	9	9	...	...
Want of ventilation	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances	6	6	...	...
Sanitary accommodation :				
Insufficient	1	1	...	...
Unsuitable or defective ...	...	...	...	...
Not separate for sexes ...	2	2	...	...
Illegal occupation of under- ground bakehouse	...	...	...	...
Other offences	...	...	...	...
	—	—	—	—
Total	18	18	...	...
	—	—	—	—

